The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2578.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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CONGRESS.

THE SENATE ADJOURNED UNTIL TUESDAY.

Desultory Discussion in the House.

Speech of Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois.

THE SENATE PRINTING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23.

An impression having prevailed that the President would communicate to Congress, to-day, his Annual Message, an immense crowd was drawn to the Capitol; but when his private Secretary appeared at the bar of the Senate and announced several communications in writing, and the only document handed in was the nomination of several Postmasters, the disappointed crowd then poured into the galleries of the House, to witness the scenes of disorder there.

The Senate transacted no business of interest, but went into an executive session for a few moments, after which a caucus was held to nominate a Senate Printer. Ten Democratic Senators absented themselves, leaving only twenty-two to ballot; of these only nineteen votes were cast for BOWMAN, who was declared to be nominated. The dissenting members intimated their intention to oppose the nomination in the Senate, as BOWMAN received only nineteen votes. The impression is that he will be badly beaten, in spite of the efforts of the Senate to indorse him.

The speech of Mr. FARNSWORTH to-day was made in opposition to a written request of his party friends. Sixty Republicans signed the paper requesting him to hold his tongue, yet speak he would, to their infinite annoyance. A proposition was made that the Republicans should leave the hall in a body if he attempted to speak, and thus rebuke his vanity and violation of the Republican policy to vote, vote, vote. Many did leave, and THADDEUS STEVENS declared that FARNSWORTH's speech had lost them the organization.

The only interesting feature of to-day's proceedings was the declaration on the part of the Southern leaders that the South did not desire the renewal of the Slave-trade, nor would she agitate the question. These gentlemen were in favor of the strict observance of all laws until repealed or declared unconstitutional by proper authorities. A better tone prevailing on the Southern side of the hall, Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, said he would then take occasion to say that he and his constituents repudiated and abhorred the insurrectionary sentiments contained in HELPER's book, and that there were more men inside the Penitentiary than outside of it who would indorse them.

The ballots to-day exhibit no change in the position of parties. The South-Americans have no idea of accepting KEITT's proposition, although Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, in noticing what he termed a false and libellous attack of the States, said he would support a National Democrat whenever his vote would elect him. Several of them will never do so, preferring to vote for SHERMAN, if the choice has to be made. Some now express hope that an election will be made by the middle of January. Gen. DAVIS, of Mississippi, proposed in good faith that all should resign, as they could not organize, and suffer another Congress to be elected. All motions to adjourn for the holidays were opposed by Democrats and Republicans. "Extra Billy" SMITH, of Virginia, has the floor for to-morrow [illegible] Mr. [illegible], and show who is responsible for the [illegible] of the postal service.

Judge ROOSEVELT will be tendered the District Attorneyship, vice PARKER, declined.

The Senate have sent for REALF, BROWN's Secretary of State, who is now in Austin, Texas.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23.

Secretary COBB decided to-day that members of Congress are not entitled to receive their pay until the amounts due shall be certified by the Speaker as correct, as is required by the act of 1818. The law of 1856 does not repeal the other act, and the Secretary says:

"Knowing the jealousy which very properly exists between the different departments of the Government, I should require a very strong case before I should assume, as a branch of the Executive Department, that the legislative department intended to transfer from their own to the Executive Department, the right to pass upon the amount of their compensation and mileage."

This decision does not seem to be relished by many of the members who have exhausted their means. Col. GLOSSBRENNER, I understand, will endeavor to provide, on his own individual account, for their pressing necessities.

The Senatorial Democratic caucus met to-day, and the nomination of Gen. BOWMAN was insisted upon by the friends of the President, as a vindication from the charges made against him by Mr. WENDELL. Nineteen Senators thereupon voted for him, but Senators BROWN, CLAY, CHESNUT, CLINGMAN, IVERSON, JOHNSON of Tennessee, PUGH and TOOMBS left the caucus, refusing to be bound by its actions, and saying that they would unite on this question with the twenty-six Opposition Senators rather than submit to the appointment. It is said that the friends of Senator HUNTER complain that unfair advantage has been taken of him in this matter by the President's friends.

Last night Mr. BUCHANAN had resolved to send his Message to the Senate and House to-day, but his friends called on him and remonstrated until he yielded. Such a step would have made any fusion with the Anti-Lecompton men and South Americans impossible.

There will be no adjournment of the House for the holidays, but there may possibly be a two days' recess.

R. G. FARNUM's bail, at Savannah, Ga., has been put at $60,000.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23.

A Postal Convention has been executed between the Postmaster-General and the Minister of Belgium, establishing a regular exchange of correspondence in closed mails, between the United States and Belgium, to be conveyed via England once a week or oftener, and in coincidence, as far as possible, with the regular sailing of the Anglo-American steamers. The single rate for letters and samples of merchandise originating in the United States, and destined for Belgium, or vice versa, is fixed at 27 cents; of which pre-payment is optional in either country. There are also provisions for printed matter. The transmission of closed mails under this Convention is to commence on the 21st of January next. Provision is also made for the direct exchange of mails between the two countries by means of any direct lines of mail steamers which may hereafter be established between the United States and Belgium, at the combined single rate of 15 cents for each letter or packet not exceeding half an ounce in weight, and prepayment being optional.

The Hon. Judge MASON, of Iowa, late Commissioner of Patents, has become connected with the New-York *Scientific American*.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, of the 21st, says that the Medical College of Georgia has resolved to invite Southern students at the North to finish their course of instruction there free. A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature of South Carolina, suspending, till June, 1861, the law requiring one dollar in specie to be in the vaults of the Banks in the State to every dollar in circulation.

In the Democratic Senatorial Caucus to-day, after a full discussion of the charges against Gen. BOWMAN, of the *Constitution* newspaper, he was nominated as Printer to that body, by a vote of 20 against 6.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: N. B. BROWNE, Postmaster at Philadelphia; ISRAEL T. HATCH, Postmaster at Buffalo; Mr. VATTIER, Postmaster at Cincinnati; and Mr. BISHOP, Commissioner of Patents.

The indications are that there will be no quorum in the Senate until Tuesday week, the 3d of January, and consequently it is not probable that the President's Message will be communicated prior to that time.

Mr. BARING and several others of the most prominent Bankers in London have made a joint appeal to the British Cabinet to recognize the Constitutional Government of Mexico. Lord JOHN RUSSELL appointed the 6th of December for any official interview with these gentlemen and it was believed that the British Government was favorable to the appeal.

The Legislature of Virginia, by a joint resolution, has accepted the flag presented that Commonwealth by the citizens of Philadelphia, viewing it as a renewal of the evidence of its heroic [illegible] devoted patriotism.

The vote for Speaker to-day showed that Mr. SHERMAN, as heretofore, lacked four votes of election. Fifty-three votes were scattered among twenty-four gentlemen, none of whom received more than eight votes, and fourteen of them only one each.

Col. DAVIS and staff have arrived here with a large amount of ordnance stores, on the way to Richmond. Only one company remains on guard at Charlestown, Va. Quiet is entirely restored.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23.

Mr. PUGH introduced a bill relative to the Louisville and Portland Canal.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill to provide for a temporary Government, and to create the office of Surveyor-General for the Territory of Arizona; also, a bill directing the manner in which the testimony of certain judicial officers may be taken for the use of United States Courts.

Executive Session.

After the Executive session the Senate adjourned till Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Rep.,) being entitled to the floor, said that he was willing to give way for a motion to proceed to vote.

Mr. RUFFIN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) and other Democratic members objected, insisting on Mr. FARNSWORTH either proceeding with his remarks or abandoning the floor altogether.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he made the proposition in good faith. He did not desire to place any impediment in the way of organization. He and his Republican friends had been here nearly three weeks, desirous and anxious to vote for a Speaker. They had no disposition to discuss the Slavery question now, but would wait till an organization was effected. He spoke for himself, and did not want the Republican Party held responsible for his utterances. He said they had been met here with speeches and resolutions in regard to HELPER's pamphlet and a speech of Gov. SEWARD. These things were thrust in their faces with a threatened dissolution of the Union on their account, and it was even threatened here that if a Republican Speaker be elected, the Union will be severed instanter. He proceeded to read from the Richmond *Enquirer*—a leading Democratic paper, edited by Messrs. RITCHIE, PRYOR and DUNNAVANT—of June 1857, and May and June 1858, to show that that journal had uttered "irrepressible conflict" doctrines, and pronounced free society a failure; and had said that a war between the two systems will rage everywhere until the one conquers and the other is exterminated. Mr. SEWARD, he said, never uttered "irrepressible conflict" doctrines half so strong as that. Senator HAMMOND, he added, had presented similar sentiments in regard to such a conflict. He denied the authority of any members holding him responsible for indorsing HELPER's book. It was none of their business. He read such books as he pleased. There was nothing in his part of the country which would not stand the test of free discussion and criticism. He proceeded to arraign the Democratic Party for indorsing a book called *Black Diamonds*, written by Mr. POLLARD, of Virginia, and caused to be read various testimonials in its favor, adding that the writer advocates the going into Africa, and seizing and deluding the natives to gain their consent to be shipped to this country by the middle passage as apprentices, and after getting them here, to induce them to live in perpetual bondage. The writer admits it would be an infraction and a violation of the laws of the United States, but justifies it by the necessities of the case, and that the Union could be preserved only by this so-called conservative policy. Is this the sentiment of the Democratic Party?

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, (Dem.)—I deprecate the re-opening of the slave-trade. Now, you speak out, and say whether you indorse HELPER's book.

Mr. FARNSWORTH would like to ask Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) the question whether he indorsed those sentiments?

Mr. MILES replied, he most heartily, utterly, and from the bottom of his heart deprecated any evasion of the law. [Applause.] He recognized the higher law of sentiment and honor which compelled him to obey the Constitution.

Mr. FARNSWORTH wanted to know whether he was in favor of re-opening the trade by a repeal of the laws.

Mr. MILES replied that he was not prepared to say whether he was in favor of re-opening the slave-trade at some future time, but as the laws of the land forbid engaging in the traffic, he believed it was useless to discuss the question so long as the South remains in the confederacy. No man there believed in the present Union. The slave-trade can be re-opened legally, and no one advocates re-opening it illegally. He should like to ask Mr. FARNSWORTH whether he was in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that he would answer that question bye-and-bye.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (Dem.) remarked that he had come out of the canvass on that issue, and was opposed to the re-opening of the Slave-trade in or out of the Union, and in favor of law, order and justice; Now, do you indorse the doctrines of HELPER's book? Answer like a man. [Applause.]

The Clerk checked the disorderly manifestations.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) felt it his duty to say for himself and those he represented, that so far as HELPER's book advises servile insurrection, he utterly abhorred and detested it. There were not as many men out as in the Penitentiary of Ohio who would tolerate it for a moment.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) expressed his gratification at the turn the discussion had taken. He thought it could now be said that his colleague could proceed with his remarks. He knew his colleague would be frank and plain.

Mr. BONHAM, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) said the Act of 1820, which characterized the Slave-trade as piracy, was a blot on the statute-book, and ought to be expunged; but he knew of no party in the South in favor of having the law of 1819 repealed. With regard to the latter, he was not prepared to say it is unconstitutional. There was no considerable part of the South, or the Democratic Party, who agitated the question of reopening the trade. It can never be done in the Confederacy. As to whether he was in favor of reopening the trade, at a future time, he was not prepared to say.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Does the gentleman indorse the sentiment in the book *Black Diamonds*, for the revival of the Slave-trade by law?

Mr. BONHAM—It is impracticable. I do not stand in the attitude of one who indorses the violation of any existing law.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked Mr. MCRAE whether he indorsed the sentiment.

Mr. MCRAE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) as an individual was in favor of reopening the trade, but this was not the position of the Democratic Party in Mississippi or any other Southern State. He was, however, for the faithful execution of the laws as they stand, against the re-opening of that traffic.

Mr. FARNSWORTH did not think such a design could be fixed on National Democrats, any more than that it could be justly charged that the Republicans indorsed the acts of JOHN BROWN.

Mr. MCRAE believed he was the only member of the Democratic Party in Mississippi who entertained that opinion.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) if he indorsed the reopening of the Slave-trade as recommended in *Black Diamonds*?

Mr. CRAWFORD replied that he had never read that book.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked whether he was in favor of reopening the Slave-trade?

Mr. CRAWFORD replied, that under a particular state of circumstances he would, but at present he opposed it, as did the Democratic Party of Georgia.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said it had been asked whether he indorsed HELPER's book. He had never read it entirely, and had never seen a copy till he came to the House. So far as any pages in that book could be fairly construed into recommending insurrection and emancipation of slaves by violence, he did not indorse it. He was, however, in favor of the inculcation of such doctrines as lead to peaceful emancipation. He thought some passages of that book badly expressed and worded, and that they could not be justified. But in so far as that book quotes the language of JEFFERSON, MADISON, MASON, LEE, HENRY, PINCKNEY, and other great lights of the revolution, he indorsed it. The passages to which gentlemen on the other side take exception, are the doctrines of Judge DOUGLAS, to [illegible] Slavery by unfriendly legislation. So far as slavery exists in the States, he did not believe in congressional power to legislate concerning it.

Mr. MILES [illegible] attention to the fact that it was only this morning that he saw a copy of a letter to Gov. WISE, stating that some Abolitionists in Chicago had actually been in correspondence with persons in Ohio and the New-England States to go to the rescue of Old JOHN BROWN.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Will you give the name of the writer of the letter?

Mr. MILES—If I had it I could not give it, for the letter might have been confidentially written. The gentleman had said that there was not one of his constituents who would make a raid in Virginia, and hence I referred to the fact of such a letter being written.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that the letter might be a hoax.

After some further colloquy on this point, Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said he always had been opposed to the reopening of the African slave trade. He was in the Senate when Mr. SEWARD announced the doctrine which had such a startling effect on the South, that as soon as this administration shall pass away the Abolitionists would get control to overthrow Southern institutions and remodel the Supreme Court, so that its decisions should be against the interests of the South. Mr. SEWARD said he expected that in his lifetime there would not be the foot of a single slave on this Continent. While Mr. SEWARD uttered this as his deliberate opinion, his form dilated, and his pale face was expressive of bad and malignant passion, and his eyes glowed as if the fire of hell were burning in his heart.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (earnestly)—God grant that I, too, may see the day when the foot of a slave will not rest on this continent!

Mr. BONHAM (in his seat)—You'll never see it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said that it was the wish of WASHINGTON—it was the doctrine of the men who made the Republic, and of the men who will continue the Republic's existence. But this did not indorse the raid of JOHN BROWN. As to the Fugitive Slave law, he and his people would not pursue the fleeing negro; they would leave that dirty work to the Democrats. He asked whether any Southern gentleman was willing to turn out and chase a fugitive slave. He understood that in the part of Illinois called Egypt, the people catch black men, and instead of advertising them as runaways, advertise for their master.

Mr. LOGAN, (Dem.) who represents Egypt, said that any imputation that his constituents violate the law, was false. It was right that such runaways should be arrested.

Mr. FARNSWORTH explained, saying that he spoke for a large number of Republicans. Not one of them would step out of his way in pursuit of man, woman or child for the purpose of restoring them to Slavery. But in saying this, he did not say that they would [illegible] themselves in resistance to the Fugitive law. They would pursue a course such as has been suggested, of "masterly inactivity." He believed the Fugitive Slave law unconstitutional and inhuman in some of its provisions, but neither himself nor his party would offer armed resistance to it.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.)—The Constitution provides for the rendition of fugitive slaves and to the extent that you will not obey it to that extent you violate your oath to support the Constitution.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—You mistake: the Constitution does not provide that I should render up fugitive slaves.

Mr. BARKSDALE—It provides for the rendition, and you as a citizen of the country are bound to carry it out; and unless you do it you are a traitor. [Applause, especially in the galleries.]

The Clerk stated that having been clothed with power to enforce order, he should on the next manifestation of applause, direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the galleries.

VOICES—"Do it now."

Mr. FARNSWORTH referred to an editorial in the newspaper, *States and Union*, of this city, in which, he said, it was stated that the election of Mr. SHERMAN would be a sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union. This, he understood, was the Douglas organ.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) stated that so far as his knowledge extended it was not the organ of Mr. DOUGLAS, and did not speak for him.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—It claims to speak for Virginia.

Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia, (Amer.)—Virginia is here to speak for herself and she can act for herself.

Mr. FARNSWORTH defended the Republican Party from the charge of sectionalism. He related an anecdote of a physician who always, when called to attend a patient whose ailment he could not discover, gave him medicine to throw him into fits, for, he said, he was "hell on fits!" So it was with the Democratic Party. Every four years, just before the Presidential election, they throw the country into fits; they have lately thrown Boston and New-York into fits, and got Mr. EVERETT, Gen. CUSHING and others, to come forward and attempt to save the Union. He had no fears for a dissolution of the Union; it had been said so often that the people had got used to those threats. If the Union was to be dissolved, he hoped they would do it during the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, so that the disgrace would not attach to a Republican Administration. Let the Democrats elect whom they please, the Republicans will submit, and when they get into power the Democrats must submit. A Republican Administration will try to take care of the Union, and will take care of the purse.

A VOICE—"I have no doubt you will." [Laughter.]

Mr. FARNSWORTH—If we squander any more money than JAMES BUCHANAN has, God grant that we may never elect another Republican President. [Renewed laughter.] Dissolve the Union, because a majority of the people of the United States, in a constitutional and peaceful manner, elect a man President of the United States! Great God! what an idea that is. What is the intent of this Government—what the use of a Constitution?

Mr. MILES—It is to restrain majorities.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—The Constitution has never provided that minorities shall rule majorities. Dissolve this Union! What are you going to do with it? Have you never read BULWER's novel *What will He Do with It?* Are you going to divide the Mississippi River? If so, how much are you going to give us? Ain't you going to let our boys float their rafts down? What are you going to do with "Yankee Doodle?"—divide that too? [Excessive laughter.] What part of the Fourth of July are you going to give us, and what will you take? What are you going to do with the grave of WASHINGTON, and those of the men of the North, who fought side by side with him in the battles of the Revolution? Dissolve the Union! For God's sake, don't let us hear any more of this miserable cry about dissolving the Union. These men who fill the galleries, claquers for disunion sentiments, don't they know that if the Union is dissolved, these marble palaces will become the habitation of bats and rats, will become stone quarries, where marble will be cheap? You might as well talk about dissolving the everlasting hills as dissolve the Union of these States.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) sent to the Chair the proceedings of a public meeting in Chicago, expressing sympathy with JOHN BROWN, to show that Mr. FARNSWORTH's statement of that matter is incorrect.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I designed to say that no persons sympathized with the objects BROWN had in view.

Cries of, "Read the proceedings."

The Clerk read them.

Mr. ENGLISH remarked that such a meeting having been held in Chicago, it was eminently proper that the Republicans should select that place to hold their National Convention.

Mr. FARNSWORTH retorted that it was just as proper for the Democracy, having indorsed the sentiments of CALHOUN, to select Charleston as the place for running the old Democratic machine into the ground.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said JOHN WENTWORTH was the founder of the Republican Party in Illinois—their Jupiter Tonans; and in his paper he classes JOHN BROWN with KOSCIUSKO, GARIBALDI and other heroes.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that it was true that WENTWORTH had been an efficient worker in the Republican Party, but it was unfair to hold the Republican Party responsible for the sentiments of any one man, especially when we only have an extract from an article, without the context. The South Carolina Legislature had had a resolution before it for the appropriation of $300,000 to buy arms, on the ground that Federal relations are now dissolved between the North and South. He might, with the same propriety, charge that on the Democratic Party.

Mr. LOGAN read an account of a Republican meeting held in Aurora, Illinois, sympathizing with BROWN.

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) claimed the floor, but yielded it, for a personal explanation, to Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, (American,) who denounced certain statements in the *States and Union* newspaper as willful and malicious falsehoods. He had hitherto taken no notice of the matter, deeming it below contempt. [illegible] the freedom of the Press. He stated that his speech had been highly commended in our own States, by American and Democratic, as well as Republican newspapers.

Mr. GARTRELL, of Georgia, (Dem.,) hoped Mr. SMITH would permit a vote to be taken for Speaker.

Mr. SMITH [illegible], claiming the floor for to-morrow.

After a call of the House, a ballot was taken with the following result:

Whole number of votes	212
Necessary to a choice	107
Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.)	103
Mr. Millson, of Virginia, (Dem.)	37
Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, (Amer.)	19
Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, (Dem.)	10
Scattering	33

The House then adjourned.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE HOLIDAYS FOR LEGISLATORS AND REPORTERS—ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN THE HOUSE—INFLUENCE OF THE NORTHERN UNION MEETINGS—THE HERALD AND GEN. SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday Afternoon, Dec. 22, 1859.

Alack! for the last hopes of Christmas-dinners, to be eaten around familiar mahoganies! Alack! for the vanished prospect of a New-Year, to be commenced with homage to all the beauty and amiability of our feminine acquaintance! There can be no cakes and ale for us on the coming anniversary of Redemption; no blissful poppings into, and poppings out of, those scented and garlanded boudoirs wherein the delicious creatures of our Empire City are in the habit of exchanging sponge-cake for compliments with all their male-admirers on the birth-day of each succeeding year! We are tied fast here until a Speaker is elected; and of that event, and the discovery of perpetual motion, there would appear about equal prospect. Pity us, ladies, and be not irate! Believe that our thoughts will be around you on that day of annual homage, though no card of ours, with a turned down corner, can be deposited on your recording salvers. Remember that this misery to us, this deprivation of due incense to yourselves, is due to the Republicans—grim, truculent, and "clamoring for the spoils." The gallant Democrats resemble the celebrated Mr. BARKIS, who, as recorded by CHARLES DICKENS, was one of the most "willin'" creatures to be found on earth. They are like the starling described in the *Sentimental Journey*,—a book which of course you have never read—they twitter from morning to night: "We can't get out," we can't get out,"—the gaunt and grisly form of GALUSHA AUGUSTUS GROW being interposed between their prison-bars and the expected ten days of deliverance.

There is but little hope for the men on the floor, and still less for the recording angels in this gallery. The lucky sickness (if not serious) of a Republican's wife, might induce the thirty-hearted man to pair off with some chivalrous Democrat. A bad [illegible] one of REUBEN STANTON's last [illegible] might send some good Administration man [illegible] on his way [illegible] and a large swarm of small healthy children would be in ecstasies to receive him. But for the poor gentlemen up in this gallery, what hope of relief is left? Is there any one to pair off with them?

Would the telegraphers and letter writers of the *Herald* and *Tribune*, always working in concert, agree to strike a truce for a couple of weeks, with the epistolary machines holding like positions on the Charleston *Mercury* and New-Orleans *Delta*? The case with us up here reverses the proverb about purgatory, and the still "lower depth." There is hope, it would seem, for some of the wrangling spirits below us; but for us, in this superior purgatory, where the desks are made narrow for special torment, and the chairs are as hard and straight-backed as an elderly female school teacher's code of morals, there is nothing but blank despair. Home cooked roast beef is a delusive dream, and ditto plum pudding a myth!

But, seriously, the case in the House stands as follows. The total number of members who can be in attendance being 235, there are 113 Republicans, Democrats, 92, South Americans, 23, together 115; and 5 Anti-Lecompton Democrats holding the balance of power. Of the South American force, 22 are under pledge to sustain the Democratic candidate whenever their votes will elect, thus giving a force of 114—supposing that JOHN YOUNG BROWN, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) who is not yet twenty-five years of age, should take the responsibility of casting a ballot. If BROWN should vote, then two Anti-Lecompton men could decide the contest in favor of the Democratic candidate; but should BROWN decline, it would then require three of the Anti-Lecompton patriots.

Now these five gentlemen understand fully the strength of their position, and are unwilling to abandon it. They have made a mutual pledge to cast their voices together when things come to the push, and to do nothing without previous consultation and agreement. It was in this view that the sudden nomination of General MILLSON, the day before yesterday, was premature and unsuccessful; for there is reason to believe that, had these five been consulted in a proper spirit of conciliation, their votes could have been had for him as a man standing confessedly above reproach, both in his personal and party aspect. Even as it is, there would appear probabilities that his election may yet be compassed, if the unruly Southern element can only be tamed down within any thing like decent bounds of moderation.

The Union meetings at the North, and more especially the one held at the Cooper Institute, have given great and thorough satisfaction to the Senators and Congressmen here representing the Conservative interest. The attempt of the *Herald* to convert that demonstration in your City into an irregular nomination for General SCOTT, has done more than all the other suspicious acts of that journal put together, to open the eyes of Southern men to its real motives and design. It was significant to-day, moreover—and has occurred on many occasions before—that the Republican leaders, whenever they get a chance, blow the horn for the *Herald* with a vigor and pertinacity such as no other journal can elicit. They always attempt to saddle its utterances upon the Democratic Party; and, to-day, the great GALUSHA expended nearly a quarter of an hour in lauding the "spice" and "sprightliness" (Washington terms for slang and ribaldry) of its editorials.

But such men as TOOMBS, HUNTER and others have commented largely on the fact that the *Herald* and *Tribune* joined forces to make the meeting a failure, and demanded that it should be made a failure by the citizens, *because* called together "under the auspices of the same men, who nominated WM. F. HAVEMEYER." When the meeting, in spite of this joint tirade of ridicule and venomous suggestion, proved a success, then again the *Tribune* and *Herald* joined forces to prove that "Tammany Hall had nothing to say in the world to it."

But now the position taken by the *Herald* with regard to SCOTT is felt to be a gradual dropping of the mask, and it begins to be understood here—as it has been known to every one in political and journalistic life in your City for the past three years—that the *Herald* is only paving its way with SCOTT for a gradual change of front; and that it will come out in the next Presidential contest as the standard-bearer of the irrepressible conflict candidate, just as certainly as that it occupied the same position towards JOHN C. FREMONT. Regarded in this light, the *Herald* is now coming to be viewed by our Southern friends as the most dangerous incendiary Abolition paper published in the country. Under the specious pretence of wishing to place the slaveholders on their guard, it does not point out, as might be done, where the danger comes from; but quotes in full and with voracious exultation every item and paragraph, chapter and line, editorial and letter, that can augment Southern apprehension, and arouse Northern jealousy; and in the realization of this mischievous scheme, floods the South with matter far more dangerous than any statistics of HELPER, or rhetoric of WENDELL PHILLIPS. The trick is audacious, as becomes the *Herald*, but its audacity has at last challenged notice and exposure, and be assured the game is finally up. The South has learned its lesson slowly, but now knows it thoroughly.

NOBODY.

DAYS IN CONGRESS.

Sketches from the Reporter's Gallery.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 22, 1859.

HORACE F. CLARK had the opportunity for playing to some extent the Nemesis of the Administration yesterday evening, and he took all the advantages which his position offered. Standing up and down the aisle on the Republican side of the House, he almost completely neutralized to the Democracy the beneficial effects produced on the South Americans by BOTELER's [illegible] of Gen. MILLSON. CLARK spoke forcibly, [illegible], and with high spirit, but apparently, up to the last moment, without any purpose of a decided character so as to how his vote should be thrown. Many thought, for the first half hour of his speech, that he was only denouncing the President to explain why he had not voted for BOCOCK; and why, BOCOCK having withdrawn, he would now stand to give his vote for MILLSON as a national and conservative man, in no way or shape identified with the Administration, of whose [illegible] he complained. But this impression [illegible], and on the whole, we are [illegible] during the last half hour,—[illegible] the Democracy of the [illegible] high up in his [illegible], and then a very black and [illegible] smoke obscuring his intentions—the smoke being supposed to indicate that a Republican caucus was about to be let down on the gentleman's head by his own hand. When the smoke cleared away finally, it was found that Mr. CLARK stood just where he stood before; and he stated his resolve during the remainder of the contest, to keep on voting with patience and perseverance for some one of the four other gentlemen representing his views.

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, then took the floor with the intention of counteracting the effect of CLARK's speech, and withdrew himself as a candidate from the attention of the 35 gentlemen who had voted for him during the day before. MCCLERNAND is a thin man, of middle height, and very peculiar appearance,—his nose seeming to overbalance the back of his head in bulk and weight, and the expression of his face entitling him to act as the Knight of the Rueful Countenance. It is a prominent nose of the broken-rainbow type, and the irregular dark growth of beard round the cheeks and lower face, imparts a [illegible] character to the whole. His forehead, however, redeems any facial or configurative defect, being very high and bold, with causality, comparison and imagination so largely developed as to be striking features, even when only seen from the reporters' gallery. He speaks well, and without hesitation, his sentences being temporarily prepared, and commanding the full attention of the house. He is said to be the leader *par excellence* of the Illinois Democratic Congressmen; and his vote of 35 for Speaker—being made without any arrangement or caucus—as a mere spontaneous act of Congressional combination—speaks highly for his popularity.

MCCLERNAND having withdrawn in BURNETT's favor, HENRY C. BURNETT, of Kentucky, then took the floor and held it during an extremely able, quick and heated joust of charge and countercharge, in which EMERSON ETHERIDGE of Tennessee, JOSHUA HILL of Georgia, and WM. C. ANDERSON of Kentucky, were the most prominent combatants. BURNETT is a young, full-faced man, with a round, bulging forehead, round cheeks, round chin, a small contemptuous expression of nose, florid complexion, dark brown hair, and large eyes deeply set under well-arched brows. In his contest with ANDERSON, a South American from his own State, he completely used up and did away with that sucking legislator—although ANDERSON, it must be confessed, at first showed good play of his intellectual biceps, and raised a laugh against his Democratic colleague. But when BURNETT was fully aroused, and using ANDERSON's past political record as a weapon, he got the South American's head into permanent chancery, gave him many heavy falls on the cross-buttock principle, and got in two or three of what might be called TOM SPRING's blows under ANDERSON's left ear.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE, hastily described in yesterday's letter, and who bears a very close likeness to ABRAHAM S. HEWITT of your city, proved a much more formidable antagonist to BURNETT, and the contest between these two was one of the closest, strongest and most vigorous that we have had this session. Both spoke with intense excitement and political bitterness, BURNETT charging the South Americans with aiding the Republicans, and ETHERIDGE retorting that he would never vote for any man who had stained his record with support of what he denounced as the "Lecompton despotism."

This morning, at the opening of the House, after some conversational skirmishing between a few members, ANDERSON, of Kentucky, again claimed the floor, in order to reply to BURNETT; but, not being accustomed to the House, he pitched his voice in a key defying all acoustic theories, and making it very difficult to hear him. He is a rather good-looking gentleman of some two or three and thirty, plump, without fatness, brown-haired and curly, brown-eyed, beardless, and with a coarse outline of Roman profile. His voice is exceedingly high and metallic, and his chief mode of gesticulation is by rolling his head from one side to the other, and alternately raising his clenched hands, and then diving them into his pockets. It is a part of his creed every five minutes to proclaim himself a "Whig and a slaveholder," but he clearly possesses the confidence of the South Americans, who act with him, and he makes a good deal out of BURNETT's bad mistake last evening, in denouncing those gentlemen as "miserable Know-Nothings." And all the South Americans crowded round him as he spoke; and having recovered from the sudden panic which seemed to have overtaken him last night, he certainly did much to redeem his reputation this morning. He frankly declared it to be his main object to expose the corruptions of the present Administration, and told for BURNETT's benefit a story of "one man in some part of Virginia, who had made a large fortune by attending to his own business; and of another man away in South Carolina, who had made another large fortune by letting other people's business alone." On the whole, ANDERSON fully recovered his ground in the esteem of the House as a man of ability and great natural humor, the laugh this morning being just as frequently against BURNETT as for him, and the intellectual sparring-match with question and rejoinder continuing. During the course of this, BURNETT took occasion to say that, though opposed to the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, he would sustain Judge DOUGLAS with all his heart if nominated by the Charleston Convention. ANDERSON concluded by putting JNO. A. GILMER in renomination, giving as the recommendation which should secure Mr. BURNETT's vote, that "GILMER was a good Southern man and owned eighty-six niggers." One of the reasons for the vehemence of ANDERSON is said to be that he holds a contested seat, having only an alleged majority of three in a district of 15,000 voters. He stated his belief that the next Presidential question would be carried into the House with three candidates; and on this point his position in favor of Gen. SCOTT could not be regarded otherwise than as an artful and bold bid for Republican support against his Democratic rival.

BURNETT has again taken the floor to reply, and the Democrats crowd round him as the South-Americans crowded round ANDERSON. Both are strong men—the last speaker having the preponderance of humor and wit; while the speaker now on the floor is more cogent in argument, better

posted on political events, and with a much larger experience of the temper and tone prevailing in the assemblage which he addresses.

Marching up and down the Democratic aisles, and button-holing all his colleagues who appear to have no particular business, is a tall, thinnish man with a bald forehead and crown, whose benevolent and pleasant face irresistibly recalls the portraits of that celebrated English citizen, Mr. Micawber, as placed before us in the London editions of *David Copperfield*. He is dressed in a blue dress coat, with bright gilded buttons and velvet collar, black satin vest, black cloth pantaloons, and wide shirt collars turned down over a black silk cravat. He wanders round and round, finding no rest for the sole of his foot, as if, like Micawber, he were expecting an organization of the House to "turn up" from under some of the cushions on the benches, or to peep out of some of the coat-pockets suspended on the pegs of the cloak-room. He keeps his hands in his pockets perseveringly, except when slipping up to congratulate every [illegible] who has concluded and sat down. On inquiring of my next door neighbor in the gallery, it is reported that this gentleman is an old and active member of the House, REUBEN DAVIS, of Mississippi, by name and title—an active though not very influential party man, inclining to the Secession [illegible], but rather moderate in his views, and [illegible] held in regard by non-party men for his [illegible]. He seldom speaks [illegible], and when he does, has the virtue of brevity. He is reported to be rich, with a splendid plantation and place of residence in his own State, where he spends the greater part of his time as a patriarch of the "peculiar institution."

At this juncture, BURNETT having concluded, JOHN F. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, a Republican, attempted to get the floor, as he had attempted on several occasions yesterday—to the evident dismay and consternation of his fellow Republicans, who have adopted the settled policy of silence. Mr. FARNSWORTH is a large and handsome man, with a full brownish-red beard, large but not decidedly marked forehead, dark sleek hair, regular features, and large gray eyes. He seems inclined to kick out of the party traces, and STANTON of Ohio, GROW of Pennsylvania, and sometimes SHERMAN himself, have to "sit down upon him," so to speak, to suppress the irrepressible conflict which he evidently longs to wage against the "backers of JOHN BROWN." He has to be watched as one might watch an open basket of grasshoppers or crickets. He has to be pushed back every moment, or he would have crept over the sides of the Republican wicker-work long ago.

FARNSWORTH at length yields to the entreaties of his party friends, and then a miscellaneous and exciting inter-colloquy springs up between J. H. CAMPBELL and E. J. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, J. T. NIXON, of New-Jersey, J. M. HARRIS, of Maryland, M. R. H. GARNETT, of Virginia, JNO. B. HASKIN, of New-York, and BURNETT, of Kentucky, all but the last-named gentleman proclaiming that they voted for JOHN A. GILMER in good faith and are ready to vote for him again; while BURNETT endeavors to present reasons which should induce them to vote for Gen. MILLSON. At this point Mr. MILLSON rises and begs the House to use its judgment in the ensuing ballot, "wholly irrespective of the fact that he has been put in nomination." Upon this, and after a call of the House to ascertain the number of absentees, so that no unfair advantage may be taken on either side, the voting proceeds again, and the Anti-Republican vote is thrown wide as a charge of scattering snipe-shot from the mouth of a Queen ANNE's blunderbuss. GILMER, MILLSON, SHERMAN, BOCOCK, JNO. G. DAVIS, and [illegible] have all their partisans and steady voting force—some more, some less—but all apparently fixed in the resolve never to surrender while there is a shot in the locker. It is to be hoped that the resolution introduced yesterday by WARREN WINSLOW, of North Carolina, to the effect that after this day's voting "no further vote for Speaker should be taken until after the 5th of January" may prevail—though there would appear but a remote hope thereof.

While they are calling the names, let me note that there is a member here, JOHN J. PERRY, of Maine, (a Republican,) who bears the most striking small-sized resemblance to the colored prints of DANIEL WEBSTER. He was in Congress twice before, though not during the last term, and makes a very steady, plodding and working member. He has nothing of that massiveness which characterized WEBSTER's head—nothing of the individual force and will which flashed from the eyes of the Marshfield statesman; but the likeness is "*thar*," as WILLIAMSON R. W. COBB might say, "and you can't rub it out." It is a miniature, mental and physical—perhaps stronger in the moral traits and less sensual in the animal development—but a likeness, nevertheless, which none who glance at him with memory in their optic nerves can fail to perceive. He represents a district chiefly agricultural, and looks like a farmer who may have varied his employments in early life by an occasional whaling voyage.

The vote is now declared and shows that it numbers 2[illegible]: 86 for SHERMAN, 79 for MILLSON, and 36 for GILMER, and the rest scattering. The Republicans call, "Vote, vote!" but LAWRENCE M. KEITT, of South Carolina, has the floor, and professes himself ready to discuss any and all subjects. KEITT, described in a previous letter, speaks well—with a [illegible] which his private style and reputation would not have led one to suspect. His handsome, showy appearance aids him; and his opening would rather indicate that he is in favor of abandoning all strictly Democratic requirements in the selection of a Speaker. He states the forces to be—Republicans, 115; Conservative National men, 120, and then asks what can be the difficulty to organize under these circumstances? The falling off in SHERMAN's vote to ninety-five is an indication that the more moderate Republicans of American proclivities have finally abandoned him. He has committed the error, also, of representing his position differently to different men. To LUTHER C. CARTER, for instance, he is said to have given assurance that he was as "sound a national man as any in the House;" while to the OWEN LOVEJOY anti-slavery wing he is said to have "rejoiced in his indorsement of everything in HELPER's book."

The Herald's attempt to convert the Union meeting of New-York into a Scott nomination excites general comment, and *has done more than* anything else to convince the South that in the *Herald* they have one of their most active and insidious enemies. First denouncing Tammany Hall for having organized the movement, and attempting to crush it on that ground, and then, when it was a success, endeavoring to prove that Tammany Hall had "nothing whatever to say to it."

The House is now about going into another ballot, but the mail closes at 3 P. M. in the House, and no more time is left. NOBODY.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP INDIAN.—The Montreal papers publish a series of documents relating to the loss of the steamship *Indian*. Her commander, Capt. WM. SMITH, having been severely censured for his conduct at the time of the disaster, puts forth a long statement in self-justification. After detailing the circumstances of the wreck, he says:

"As soon as possible I sent the purser and the steerage passengers to Halifax in a schooner, and made arrangements by the help of other schooners to take the remainder and cabin passengers with myself. Just as we were about embarking, the *Gladiator* came down and took us all on board, except four of the [illegible] passengers, who remained on the schooner, the captain of the *Gladiator* refusing to take them on board, saying he had no room for them. They were comfortably accommodated in the cabin of the schooner, which, but for the arrival of the *Gladiator*, had been prepared for and would have been occupied by the ladies.

"I can appeal to my whole past life and to the testimony of all the passengers who ever sailed with me for evidence to prove that I could not have acted in the manner that has been stated. Whatever their motives may have been, I declare solemnly that the statements made by the passengers convey an entirely false view of the whole matter, and are full of injustice to me. I did every thing I could for the safety and comfort of the passengers, and I cannot reproach myself with either mismanagement or neglect.

"It was only on my arrival at St. John last Tuesday that I was made acquainted with the charges that have been brought against me here, and I have lost no time in coming at once to meet them. As my conduct, however, will probably be subject of inquiry by the legally constituted tribunal in England, the Board of Trade, I hasten to meet that inquiry, satisfied that an impartial tribunal will do me justice and acquit me. WILLIAM SMITH."

OUR SOUTHERN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM LOUISIANA.

The Sectional Issue—Louisiana Unexcited—Tone of the Press—Height of the New-Orleans Season—The Crops—Amusements.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859.

We in this section of the Union are looking with the deepest interest upon the development of public opinion in yours, with regard to the important questions which have sprung out of recent transactions, connected with the John Brown foray. The propositions of men of conservative views, in Philadelphia, Boston and New-York, to hold meetings for the purpose of giving expression to sentiments and determinations in favor of maintaining those relations between the Northern and Southern States, which it was the object of the founders of the Union and the framers of the Constitution to secure for all time, are looked upon here with the most hopeful and yet intensely anxious eyes. Much good may result from these movements, if undertaken in the right spirit, by the right men, and with right resolutions and purposes.

The best and sincerest disposition towards the preservation of those relations exists on the part of the people in this State, where I have looked in vain for anything that could be construed into a demonstration of hostility to the existence of the Union. Louisiana has exhibited no undue excitement in connection with recent events, though there can be no doubt that in the event of the worst coming to the worst, she would stand by the inherent and inalienable rights of her section. Her record is a clear and clean record, as a Union and Constitution-loving State, and she has never given way to such ebullitions of sectional feeling as have sometimes characterized the legislation of others. That her people feel that we have reached a crisis in the political career of our common country, is undeniable. I think, however, that there is a prevailing disposition calmly to await impending events, and to act only upon results. That the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency by a party announcing and avowing itself a purely sectional one, having only or mainly sectional principles as its basis of action, and virtually sectional objects and purposes to carry out, would be received in this State as a *quasi* declaration of war upon the best interests of the Republic, is, I think, undoubtedly true. And should a nomination, so made and so supported, succeed, I am equally confident that the voice of Louisiana would be as promptly and loudly raised, in denunciation of such a result, as would be that of any other State on this side of Mason and Dixon's line.

I shall not, as your correspondent, undertake the performance of a duty that devolves upon the conductors of the Press; the duty, namely, of urging the folly and the wickedness of counsels, the manifest and irresistible tendency of which is to keep alive the worst feelings between the North and the South, and it may be the severing of the ties that now bind them together as a nation. My object is, simply, to acquaint you with the state of feeling here on these absorbing and momentous topics.

You will have observed that the tone of the Press of this city has been, for the most part, in accordance with the sentiment I have described as prevailing in this quarter. While the Press here has been bold and outspoken in its comments upon what has been, and still is, occurring in your section of the Union—while it has not hesitated to denounce such expressions of sympathy with the traitors and the treason of the Harper's Ferry affair, as are falling from the Press, the pulpits and the platforms of the North, it does not seem inclined to the opinion that a dissolution of the Union is the necessary consequence of such madness; but it relies upon the assurances that are given by the wise, the thoughtful and the temperate men of the North, that there is a latent spirit there which has but to be appealed to in the proper manner, by the proper men, and at the proper time, to put down, and for ever, the factious machinations of self-seeking partisans.

The recommendations of a portion of the Southern Press, that, in a certain political event, non-intercourse be at once established between the South and the North; that no more Northern journals shall be allowed to cross the line; that no more Free State products shall be purchased; that no more books bearing a Northern imprint shall be read; that no more Yankee-born schoolmasters shall teach, no more Yankee-born preachers shall preach, within the limits of the Slave States, have not produced a very strong impression in this region. On the contrary, you will find them laughed at by the more ultra Southern of our Press as puerilities, not to be seriously addressed to a population so intelligently awake to its interests, its rights and duties as is our own—as transparent absurdities, by which no considerable portion of the people can possibly be led away. Such journals hold, that crude partisan recommendations it will not answer for the South to entertain, and least of all such senseless ones as are in direct conflict with those principles of government which have always been upheld and maintained by the best intellects of this section of the country.

Our city is now fuller of visitors, on business mostly, but to a very considerable extent on pleasure bent, than it has been, at this period of the season, for years. Trade commenced here briskly as early as September, and by the middle of October, as much business, in certain lines, had been transacted, as usually by the first of January. The great increase of traveling facilities, connecting us more immediately with distant points, added to the fact of our complete exemption from sickness, and from the remotest fear of a possible recurrence of epidemic fever, was no doubt the cause of this unusually early commencement of business. The first part of our season was unusually mild, nay, Summer-like,—and those who, in obedience to fashion, which ordains the wherewithal we should be clothed, had put on their Winter gear, began to find it burdensome and uncomfortable. But this did not last long. For weeks past we have been having really hyperborean weather.

When this occurs at this season of the year, you may imagine that the sugar crop comes to be an interesting topic of conversation and speculation. The opinion seems to be very general now that it will not reach 200,000 hogsheads; I have heard it stated at 160,000 as the more probable figure.

Nor is it the sugar-cane alone that suffers disastrously from these unusual frosts; the orange trees feel it, too, most sensibly. Within five or six miles of this city, there was ice, yesterday morning, so thick as to bear a man's weight, in walking in places from twenty to thirty feet long, in the swamp-lands; and the planters and horticulturists in the neighborhood apprehend the total loss of their most thrifty orange trees. The crop of this season was early gathered, the premature frosts compelling the fruit to be picked before it was fully ripe.

Of course, I need not tell you of cotton—that sensitive plant, making its movements felt in your market as well as in ours, with its every fluctuation—the truth is now, that the whole cotton crop this year will reach four millions and a quarter of bales.

We have a nice prospect before us of seeing completed in the course of a decade one of the most magnificent custom-houses in the country. When completed it will be the receptacle of so much of the national revenue as accrues to the Treasury from duties on imports, of the Sub-Treasury for this district, of the City Post-Office, and of the United States Courts—all of which, scattered over the city, are just now in the most inconvenient localities. The Collector has his rooms, even now, within the half-finished structure, and the Revenue flag, with its perpendicular stripes, floats from one corner of the scaffolding that incloses the work, as if in a cage. Last night, a pine-wood shanty erected within the walls for the accommodation of the Superintendent, took fire in some mysterious manner, and made quite a conflagration. The building proper being fire-proof, was only smoked a little, and the whole damage was restricted, thanks to the exertions of the firemen, within ten thousand dollars.

There was an operatic performance here last evening, at the new theatre, which it would have done you good to witness. It was that of MEYERBEER's "Huguenots," with the new tenor, MATHIEU, the new soprano, GUERRERA, the old Orleans favorite, GENIBREL, and the new baritone, MELCHISSEDEC, in the principal parts. Superbly put upon the stage, in every particular, sustained by a first-class orchestra, and listened to by an audience radiant with beauty and fashion, it was the greatest lyric success I have ever known, and my recollection goes a good way back, and includes a somewhat large experience, in the principal cities of the Union, in matters of this kind. I should like to have some of your clever critics' opinions of the way we do opera here, now-a-days. Cannot one or two of them be spared, in the intervals that elapse between your few and far between Academy seasons? They would be very warmly welcomed here. CHALMETTE.

FROM KENTUCKY.

National Politics—Presidential—Douglas at the South—His Position and Availability.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1859.

It is well remarked hereabouts that there is a quiet but strong and growing feeling in Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana and several other Southern States, in favor of the final nomination of DOUGLAS by the Charleston Convention. That body's discretion and sagacity, after a trial of the strength of others and a survey of the whole ground, will teach it to put up Senator DOUGLAS as the Democracy's forlorn hope, and as a compromise candidate for Northern and Southern Independents and Conservatives. He is not politically dead nor dying. *The wish is father to the expression of those who say* so. Democrats who don't like his "doctrine," are *becoming convinced of his availability*. The party necessity of securing the electoral vote of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Indiana, not to mention other Northern States, is opening their eyes to the claims of the "Little Giant," as, *after all*, quite likely the only man for the occasion. He must be nominated to save the Democratic Party from disunion and destruction. He will be nominated, or no Northern State can be relied on for the Charleston nominee. Without or with instructions for others, the majority of the Southern delegates will come around for the nomination of him. In order to harmony, all differences on the Slave question must be buried—the agitation must cease—all Democrats must practically acquiesce in and abide by the *Finality of 1854*.

Even some Southern Buchanites now own that the country needs rest from Slavery agitation, so far as politics is the game, and so far as it is used for the mere purpose of political results without a practical benefit. Quite a confession to come from them! Let them do works meet for repentance! Some now professedly deprecate "Congressional protection" as extra-constitutional and inopportune; and even say they are willing the people of the Territories, like the States, whenever and however they please, shall henceforth settle the question, if not on the score of abstract or absolute right, yet as a concession for the sake of Democratic and national peace and concord. This is well. We trust they will labor for the realization of these their professions.

But this is not, as yet, the prevailing Administration sentiment or profession in the South. We often hear Administration men say they know no practical difference between the doctrines of DOUGLAS and SEWARD; and looking upon the former as a traitor to his party and the South, and upon the latter as a consistent and open enemy, they cannot imagine a contingency in which they could be induced to choose between them. So they talk. They will have no other gods before them save those of the HUNTER, BLACK, HOUR, or GUTHRIE mould—men who will uphold Southern rights after the BUCHANAN fashion. They will dissolve all connection with the North and the Northern Democracy, and inaugurate a Southern Confederacy under the leadership of Governor General WISE and his aids, IVERSON, CLAY and DAVIS, rather than submit to the rule of the "Irrepressible" SEWARD or the Anti-Lecompton DOUGLAS!

Such bluster will amount to nothing as heretofore. This Union will not quake and fall to pieces under the tread of any one man, be he even President. Neither his election nor his Administration, of and by itself, will cause disunion. If it shall ever occur, the responsibility will attach to the sectional and partisan power behind the throne, far mightier than the throne itself.

I reckon GUTHRIE or DOUGLAS will be the Charleston nominee. DOUGLAS' chances still appear the best. According to the more prevailing opinion, only he can save the country from "Black Republicanism." Give us "Squatter Sovereignty" before "John Brownism." The Democracy generally would, at least, rally under his banner. As the nominee, under or without the two-thirds rule, every Southern State, and at least half a dozen Northern States, would go for him in November. So they say. What the NEW-YORK TIMES says of the Democracy of the "Empire State," will probably hold true further South. "Experience shows that the Democracy has wonderful capacity for forgiveness when any special end is to be accomplished thereby."

The position of JOHN FORSYTH, of Alabama, will tell among his rampant friends and neighbors. He urges it upon them that DOUGLAS has breasted the storms of sectionalism everywhere, that he alone has a particle of strength in the North, and that the honor and the welfare of the Democracy and of the South demand the immediate recognition of his claims. The Democratic South are bound to coöperate with their Northern brethren for his election in 1860. They are bound by the compact of Non-Intervention, and cannot depart from it without disgracing themselves. DOUGLAS is the author and embodiment of Non-Intervention, and he alone can and will carry it out.

One thing is certain: Southern Conservatives of all parties are sick and tired of this Slavery talk; and they are inclining to believe that Federal non-intervention will do away with this baneful sectional, party agitation. They want no more Buchanierism in and behind the high seats of *Federal* power; no more Federal sectionalism about Slavery. So far as this matter is concerned, I apprehend they care not who shall be next President, if he will only prove himself practically and thoroughly a non-interventionist and non-agitator.

Another thing is certain, as our Douglas men are free to proclaim. The Democratic Party, from Maine and Florida to Oregon and California, is more than ever bound by its solemn pledges, and by the necessities of its own existence, to reject all ultraism, and to march under the flag and keep step to the music of Popular Sovereignty and Popular Sovereignty men. PONTIAC.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Memphis and Her Brilliant Prospects—"Cotton is King"—Exorbitant Wages—The Three Great Iron Arteries—The Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and the Air Line from New-York to New-Orleans—Politics and the "Institution"—Gen. Foote and the "Last" President—Amusements—Miss Davenport, &c., &c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Dec. 16, 1859.

Memphis is undoubtedly on the eve of a very rapid development into a great and powerful city. The rapidly increasing river trade, and the numerous avenues opened by railroad communication, have given an almost unparalleled impetus to improvements, even at a season when depression of a serious nature has paralyzed other Western and Southern cities. I was last evening in conversation with a very prominent and intelligent citizen of the capital city of a neighboring State, who declared it his firm belief that in fifteen years Memphis would equal St. Louis in population and trade. This I know, that with a present population of only 25,000, there have been built, during the past year, *fifteen hundred houses*, every one having its *preëngaged tenant*. Even at this the dullest season of the year, the three large hotels, Gayoso, Worsham and Commercial, are actually unable to accommodate the travel. Another large hotel, "The Overton," is being rapidly hurried on to relieve the excess.

But "Cotton is King" in Memphis. King, did I say? Nay, Autocrat were a better title, for everything gives way to Cotton, who levies contributions upon every energy of the city—and amply does the city return the compliment. Four hundred thousand bales to be brought in, principally by rail, twice drayed to the storehouses, yards, or bluffs, and to the levee, passed through brokers' hands and shipped away by the packets at an average expense of $5 per bale, sum up for this item alone the very comfortable sum of $2,000,000. It will be admitted that I have rather under than over-stated the expenses, when I assure you that, at the moment I write, fifty cents per bale for a single drayage is demanded by some, and thirty to forty paid by many; and that rollers on the levee receive $1 per hour!

I find here one of the three great rival arteries of trade and travel which cross *from the Atlantic to the* Mississippi Valley. I allude to the St. Louis, Alton, Terre Haute, &c., *via* the Lake Shore and Buffalo Railroad to New-York, Boston, &c. The Ohio and Mississippi, *via* Louisville or Cincinnati, Wheeling, Baltimore, or Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, &c., and this—the Memphis and Charleston—over which, within a *few days after* this shall reach you, when the nearly completed connections of the Mississippi Central, and the Orange and Alexandria roads are finished, passengers and freight will be conveyed from *New-York to New-Orleans*, and *vice versa*, in the almost balloon-time of THREE DAYS AND TEN HOURS! Of course, when this shall be achieved, the public will demand that the Great Southern Mail shall pass by this road.

I have passed over this M. and C. Railroad several times, and have taken some notes of its operations. In its course of 287 miles, it runs through three States, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, and is one of the best conditioned, best conducted, and most successful in the South or West. The road has been in operation nine years, without a serious accident, and what is more wonderful—and can be claimed of but few roads, if any, of equal extent in the Union, with an aggregate passenger business so large—without killing a single passenger! The *net* receipts of the road the last fiscal year amounted to $578,036, equal to over 12½ per cent on the entire cost of road and equipment; and the net running receipts of November were $110,000, equal to $1,320,000 per annum. As an evidence of the superior energy and admirable system *employed in the engineering department, I may state* that in July last, although 1,380 feet of the bridge *over the Tennessee River at Decatur was carried* away by a tornado, so quickly was it repaired that but a single Eastern connection and three Western ones were lost! The stock consists of 89,560 shares at $25 each, held by 1,300 subscribers, (omitting Charleston, *with its 10,000 shares*.) This gives an average of 57 shares to each subscriber. The President is SAMUEL TATE, Esq., who holds $80,000 worth of the stock, and is the second largest stockholder.

There is little excitement in the political world in this section at present, the rank and file here, as elsewhere, evidently awaiting the pulsations from Washington, the great heart of the country. As to the "institution," the end of the Harper's Ferry *fiasco*, and especially the great Union demonstrations of Philadelphia, Boston, and elsewhere in the North, have poured the most mollifying oil upon the troubled waters, until there is but one voice of hope and confidence wherever I have joined in conversation on the subject. The most alarming intimation I have yet heard, was given by Gov. FOOTE, of Mississippi, in my hearing to-day, that although he had been laboring arduously in the Union cause, it was his firm opinion we had elected our last President of the *United States*. Having given my authority, you can place what estimate on the prediction you please.

Memphis is pretty well supplied with amusements at present. That general favorite and first of artists, Miss J. M. DAVENPORT, is performing a fine engagement at the New Theatre, where the chief citizens gave her a grand complimentary benefit last evening. Her new play of "The Messalliance" has been the rage here. I learn she has been invited by the citizens of Huntsville, where there is no theatrical company at present, to give a course of Shaksperian Readings, and has accepted. The Buckley Minstrels are performing at Odd Fellows' Hall to large audiences. *Yours, truly,* A. McM.

THE MISSING ENGLISH MAIL OF THE "INDIAN."—The missing mail from Liverpool to Toronto, per steamer *Indian*, is no doubt lost in the wreck of that vessel. The Post-office Department have *diligently* prosecuted the necessary inquiries respecting it, and *the only conclusion arrived at is that it was never* recovered from the wreck. From a letter addressed by Mr. SMITH, the Captain of the ill-fated vessel, to EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & Co., it appears that the deck was cut through over the mail-room, and most of the mails taken out—that for Toronto must unfortunately have been left behind, while those for Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Hamilton were recovered.—*Toronto Colonist, Dec. 20.*

FROM KANSAS.

Political Matters in Kansas—Musicalism in Lawrence—"Real Indians" Entertainment—Serious Indian Outrages—Arrival of Injured Parties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Saturday, Dec. 17, 1859.

Our town has resumed the "even tenor of its way," after the excitement of the recent election for State officers. The result of the election is not fully known, as the returns have come in unusually slow. Up to the present time there is a majority of two thousand and ninety-six for CHARLES ROBINSON, the Republican candidate for Governor. M. C. CONWAY's majority is not as large.

The returns from the twenty counties heard from, show an increase of two hundred on the number of Republican votes cast at the Territorial election last month, at which M. J. PARROTT, Republican, was reëlected delegate to Congress. A very large majority of Republicans have been elected to both branches of the Legislature. All are confident that our admission into the Union will be consummated during the present Congress.

The discussion that followed the introduction of the resolution in Congress, in reference to HELPER's *Impending Crisis of the South*, is a frequent topic of conversation. All agree that it is worth thousands of dollars to the publishers, besides doing a great amount of good to the Anti-Slavery cause. In this region the book was previous to the late notoriety it has received—scarcely heard of. At the present time the common inquiry is, "Where can I find a copy of the *Impending Crisis?*" The effect of the expedition of JOHN BROWN is not to terrify the Anti-Slavery population of Kansas, but, to the contrary, an enthusiasm never before witnessed is the result. Meetings for the complete organization of the Anti-Slavery Societies throughout the Territory were held on the days appointed for BROWN and COOK's execution.

Lawrence is characterized by the Anti-Slaveryism and love of music of its citizens. The great amount of music talent in Lawrence, strikes the new-comer as almost unprecedented in any community of its size either in New-York or Massachusetts. As a natural consequence, concerts, glee-clubs, &c., are the order of the day. Besides the "native" singers, we have the "Turner-band,"—a company of well-drilled musicians and vocalists. The "Turners" have just completed a commodious building of black walnut, where they will practice the various gymnastic feats which they have been educated to regard as necessary to a good physical organization.

AN ENTERTAINMENT BY INDIANS.

A change of programme is announced for next week, by a company of Pottowomie Indians, under the direction of "WARBONEEH, the great chief, with his chosen braves, women and children." I trust they will find it more profitable than their fellow "red skins," the Kiowas, who have recently committed depredations on not a few returning miners and hunters and mail-carriers. Our border men wonder at the apathy shown on the part of the War Department. Had the authorities acted with but a shadow of the promptness that it displayed in the case of Old BROWN, these belligerent Indians, who would not have been sent to this happy hunting ground, would now be smoking the pipe of peace in their lodges.

I think they would use the language that a Cheyenne did recently when I asked him how he liked Gen. HARNEY. His reply was: "Ugh! Big man—no like. Ugh! Big gun—bang—kill heap squaw—kill papoose—no like—ugh!" They are mortally afraid of Gen. HARNEY, and swear eternal friendship to "Uncle Sam." In traveling through their nation we were informed that the Sioux wished the Cheyennes to unite with them and give the soldiers another fight.

The truth of the report, I, of course, cannot vouch for. In all probability no hostility will be manifested by either tribe.

An acquaintance assures me that he has known of the corpses of a man and woman being found on the Santa Fé route, near the "crossing." He also states that he saw the ashes of several wagons that had been burnt while corralled. A man named PERRIN, a civil engineer, of Burlingame, was recently brought home a corpse—the victim of Indians. He was found about fifty miles beyond Cow Creek, with a ball through his heart. His dog was also near him—shot through his head.

It is possible that the miserable Kaw Indians are his murderers, but in all probability it is the work of the Kiowas. Last June I was at the house of an estimable gentleman, Mr. BEACH, a resident of Cow Creek. At that time, before hostilities had assumed *so serious* a form, I found Mr. BEACH endeavoring to make a treaty with the Indians, permitting him to stay there. Mr. BEACH desired to remain to pursue his business, "ranching," and packing buffalo meat for the Eastern market, and had always treated the Indians with due courtesy, feeding them, &c., but never giving them liquors. It was surmised that his refusal to give or sell them "fire water" was the real cause for their threats. It is rumored that Mr. BEACH has sent a messenger, requesting the interference of troops. Although he, with his amiable wife and daughter, have been considerably annoyed by the Kiowas, yet "their lines have fallen in pleasant places" compared with some others. Following is the statement of SAMUEL LOUX, of Peru, who came in company with Mr. and Mrs. WM. JOHNSON and infant, from Colorado City, Pike's Peak, to this city. They had traveled with no interruption till when near Pawnee Fork, (about 270 miles from Lawrence,) when the Kiowa Indians, numbering several thousands, surrounded them and took away all their ammunition and firearms, all their clothing except that which they wore, and finally, after keeping them in suspense as to their fate for several hours, took their provisions and everything they possessed, except the cattle, wagon and one cow. They had taken the cow at one time, but owing to the appeal of an Arapahoe Indian, who befriended the terror-stricken mother and infant, it was returned to them. One of the Indians demanded Mr. LOUX's hat; it was refused to him, when the red-skin drew a *revolver and shot* through the cap while on the owner's head. The party pursued their journey, and *fortunately* met a train containing provisions, from which they were supplied.

ABEL MEANS informs me that he left Denver City with a party of four men, and had pursued their journey homeward to near Bent's Old Fort, when several *thousand Arrapahoe and Cheyenne Indians tried* to talk with them. Failing to make themselves understood, they crowded *in front of* the team and stopped it. The whites succeeded in driving on again, but met with frequent delays. After traveling several hours under these difficulties, naturally in a state of mind of intense excitement, they met a Mexican, who spoke the Indian language. The Mexican informed the little company that the Indians whom they supposed were evincing signs of hostility, were their real friends, and, failing to make themselves understood, had resorted to the means described, to have them return, fully believing that the Kiowas would annihilate them. The Mexican confirmed the reports of the hostility of the Kiowas, when Mr. MEANS and friends concluded to return to the fort and wait for reinforcements. After remaining there a short time, they received an additional force of about thirty men, with six wagons; they then resumed their journey without molestation, except the rude protestations of the friendly Indians, until near Pawnee Fork, (about 100 miles east of the "*crossing*" of the Arkansas River,) where the guard during the night heard the Indians in the immediate neighborhood. The camp was alarmed, and prepared for an *attack. The Indians, seeing they were discovered*, made the night hideous with their yells, and *left towards daybreak*. At sunrise they returned, with almost countless numbers, and, after several unsuccessful attempts to gain admittance within the corral, (a kind of fort made of the wagons,) they left. They were apparently mad with rage, their *yells being heard for miles. They were fully* aware that the whites were well armed, and would *sell their lives as dearly as possible.*

The Indians must have numbered several hundred to one white man. Their escape was finally effected by their yoking the cattle and driving the teams in two lines, side by side, making an opening between. The space between the wagons was occupied by horsemen, while the footmen, with cocked rifles, marched outside. In this way the cowardly Indians, who returned and followed them several miles, were kept at bay. A United States fort is being built at Pawnee Fork, and a company of soldiers are now stationed there. We are also informed that six soldiers accompany each United States mail through the dangerous country. I have yet to see the first Western man who does not laugh at such insignificance on the part of the United States Government.

Unless a force be sent, sufficiently large to completely subdue the red-skins, it makes a bad matter worse, as they are led to believe they are smarter and better fighters than the troops. The United States troops are too frequently "clumsy, cowardly fellows, whom the Indians push off their horses."

A company of Rangers, consisting of about 300 of "JIM LANE's boys," would bring the Kiowas "to terms" quicker and more effectually than all the United States soldiers that they could send here. A company of 300 Kansas men could at once be formed and sent into the field, if they were provided with the necessary equipments. It has frequently been stated that the Kiowas assert that the United States soldiers killed some of their men—one of them a Chief—and that they are now having revenge. I do not know whether the popular opinion be true or not, that the soldiers were much to blame, and, like his Satanic majesty, "get us into trouble, but do not help us out."

At all events, unless something be done immediately, *many lives and much property will be lost between* this time and Spring. The immense emigration that will go over the Arkansas route to Pike's Peak, next *Spring, will be sufficient to subdue any tribe of Indi*ans. The "Santa Fé and Arkansas route" being the *nearest to the parallel of latitude of the Kansas Val*ley and Pike's Peak, (both being in the same parallel,) it will be the favorite route, especially as the South Park and Blue River mines are in the immediate vicinity of Pike's Peak. The Indian difficulties will therefore, be considered no obstacle next season, but until that time the lives of our friends should be protected—either by United States soldiers or by private militia parties. T.

POLITICAL.

POLITICS AT THE WEST.

The War of the Administration upon Mr. Douglas—Its Defeat—Speculations as to the Charleston Nomination.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1859.

The political caldron is now boiling and seething in the Northwest. In this State, as you are undoubtedly aware, the last Democratic State Convention left it to the respective Congressional Districts to elect their representatives to the Charleston Convention for themselves. This is a practical application perhaps of Popular Sovereignty, for heretofore they have elected these delegates by a State Convention called at Columbus for that purpose. The Administration has felt, it would seem, that of all other places the Northwest was the place where the Douglas movement should be met and crushed out. There has been no attempt, or a very poor one, to keep this concealed. The editor and proprietor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer* was removed from his position as Postmaster at this place on account of his Popular Sovereignty proclivities. The present incumbent was appointed, it is said, on the condition that he would, in conjunction with the United States Marshal for this district, start and keep afloat a newspaper to oppose DOUGLAS and the *Plaindealer*. This paper, entitled the *National Democrat*, has been started since the appointment of HARDWOOD, the present Postmaster. A lively warfare is now going on between this paper on the one side and the *Plaindealer* and other Democratic on the other, with rather a damaging effect on the Postmaster and its prospects.

The President and his Attorney-General, in their effort to put down "DOUGLAS and his men" in the north District of Ohio, have constituted Marshal JOHNSON the commander-in-chief of the Government forces. He is an active and energetic captain, but evidently not a good manager, as recent events show. It is said he assured the President that Ohio should be all right as against the "little rebel." He appointed Deputy-Marshals in each county to constitute a trained band, who, in connection with Postmasters, were to attend to their respective localities, and fix them according to instructions. On this account the Administration hoped and the Douglasites feared a part of the delegation of this State would be against DOUGLAS, but the Delegates are elected and the Administration wholly defeated. Wherever in the Conventions a resolution was offered indorsing the Administration, it was either voted down, or all after the word "resolved" stricken out, and a resolution in favor of DOUGLAS and Popular Sovereignty, as he expounds it, inserted. There was perhaps one district in which BUCHANAN was indorsed, but that was in rather a lukewarm manner. After Marshal JOHNSON's assurances to the President that Ohio should be all right, of course he made a great effort to carry his own county at least, and especially his own ward in the City of Cleveland; but the county went to the deuce in spite of the Marshal and the officials under his banner. The county sends to its conventions one hundred and fifty delegates, yet in the whole of this county but two Administration men were elected, and three of these got themselves elected on the Douglas ticket, by representing themselves to be Douglasmen. To carry his own ward the Marshal made a desperate effort, and had the primary meeting crowded with Government officials. The first move was a trial to make the Marshal chairman of the meeting, but he was overwhelmed in defeat; the next was to elect him a delegate to the county convention, but in this he was again badly beaten. Here he was at the end of his string. The last hand for the Administration was played out.

The Douglas feeling in the Northwest is very strong, nor is it confined to Democrats, but many Republicans say if he is nominated they will vote for him. This feeling among Republicans is probably confined to the more conservative portion, often denominated Old Line Whigs, and such as were formerly Democrats and left the party during the last four or five years, and would come back to vote for DOUGLAS. This latter is a pretty numerous class; sufficient, I think, to make a certainty of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. A great many Old Line Whigs have here, whether in other places or not, become disgusted with the sympathy exhibited with JOHN BROWN's invasion. The main body of the Republican Party here on the Western Reserve, believing that BROWN went to Harper's Ferry to incite a servile insurrection and wield their arms against the National Government, openly and in public meetings justify his undertaking. This, of course, disgusts conservative men, to whatever party they belong. No one off the Western Reserve would imagine to what length the Anti-Slavery sentiment goes, and how it runs into treasonable feelings towards the Federal Government.

If by any means DOUGLAS should not be nominated at Charleston, how will the Convention satisfy the Democracy of the Northwest? It is very evident this region is looking up for honors, and does not only ask them, but *claims* them. The only way the Convention could arrange the matter with the Northwest would be, if a Southern man is nominated for President, to give it the Vice-Presidency. This would be the next best thing? If this should be done, who should be the candidate. PUGH, of Ohio, stands above all the rest. He is a fit representative of Popular Sovereignty, and two years ago, as candidate for Governor, ran better than any candidate on the Democratic ticket for that office for the last six years. But it would still be a very dangerous experiment to give the Vice-Presidency to the Northwest and throw DOUGLAS overboard. DOUGLAS is the cry all over. Popular Sovereignty is a living, breathing thing with this people, and it and its champion are with them, in all probability, a *sine qua non*, and the only salvation for the Democracy. OCULUS.

Political Position of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia—The Presidency.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy.

A report has been industriously circulated at the South that Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS was not only a sympathizer, but an indorser of the Free-soil territorial heresies of Judge DOUGLAS. We emphatically state, and we speak by authority, that the report is false. *Mr. Stephens differed with Judge Douglas upon his views and dogmas of Territorial Sovereignty, as wide as the poles.* There is not even an assimilation of affinity upon this question between them.

Judge DOUGLAS believes that a Territorial Legislature has the right to legislate unfriendly to the protection of Slavery. Mr. STEPHENS denies the existence of any such authority, upon the grounds that there is no sovereignty in the people of a Territory until they have formed a constitution in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Constitution and been *admitted into the Union*. Then, and not till then, in his opinion, does sovereignty exist with any people. Judge DOUGLAS and his followers deny the constitutional right for the protection of Slavery in the Territories. Mr. STEPHENS, on the other hand, contended for this right ten years ago, pending the discussion of the compromise measures. He endeavored to engraft *this principle of Territorial protection* in the bill organizing the Territories of Utah and New-Mexico, but was only sustained by about seven representatives from the South. Territorial protection to Slavery was originated by Mr. STEPHENS, and has always been a favorite scheme with him, although his views upon this important subject have been misunderstood and not appreciated or indorsed by the Southern people until very recently. The Administration Democracy, in common with the anti-Lecompton or Douglas Democrats, still repudiate this doctrine of Congressional protection to Slavery in the Territories, *yet the true friends of Slavery extension, everywhere, make the great issue.*

Mr. STEPHENS probably did sympathize with Judge DOUGLAS in his Senatorial contest against LINCOLN, in his efforts to triumph over the Administration and the Black Republican Party combined; but as for his indorsing the course of Judge DOUGLAS in his fight against the Lecompton Constitution, and his heresies *of Territorial Sovereignty, we utterly deny, and feel authorized to repudiate the falsity of the charge or assertion to the contrary.*

Another report is industriously circulated by designing intriguers, that Mr. STEPHENS will not accept the nomination for the next Presidency, if tendered him by the Charleston Convention. We do not believe there is a particle of authority for the report. Mr. STEPHENS is no candidate for the Presidency, or any other position, but we have good reasons for saying that he will accept the nomination upon the right sort of a platform, if tendered him by the Charleston Convention. *Mr. STEPHENS is a patriot* and a loyal citizen, and as such there is no good reason why he would not accept the nomination. We regard this matter as not a debateable question.

The friends of Mr. STEPHENS should look well to his claims upon the great conservative and constitutional masses of the country. He is the most available and unexceptionable candidate that can be offered to the American people. And if the people of the North are not willing to accept him as the representative of our constitutional rights, the sooner we know the fact the better. For then, when a man like ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS cannot be trusted by the North, the South had as well make her arrangements for the establishment of a Southern Confederacy.

Massachusetts Politics.

TROUBLE AT THE BOSTON CUSTOM-HOUSE.

From the Boston Traveller, Dec. 22.

Within the past few months a number of removals have been made at the Boston Custom-house of persons who, in some cases, received their appointments from Mr. AUSTIN himself. This "disciplining" process of the Collector, resulting in the displacement of men who have influential friends in the Democratic Party, has at last culminated in a concerted movement by a formidable section of the party in this State to obtain his removal, and several delegations from this city, armed with letters and documents, have visited Washington for that purpose, and at the last advices they were sanguine of success. Mr. AUSTIN, however, is by no means disposed to submit his neck to such a guillotine process. He and his friends are hard at work at Washington, where *he* claims to be one of the leaders and sustainers of the *only truly National Democratic Party* in Massachusetts, alleging that he is opposed because *he* has sought to reward with Government emoluments only *such as were true to those principles.*

In conjunction with his Lieutenant, BRADFORD L. WALES, he has, from the times of the coalition, fought the good fight of undiluted Democracy, and he demands rather praise than blame therefor at the hands of the National Executive. *But* outsiders are clamorous, and in their desire to again obtain control of the "flesh pots" of the Nation, will not spare any effort or labor, and they have on their side the potent ally of the foreign vote and the Catholic Church, the Boston *Pilot* having called for his removal for some time past on account of outrageous interference at Conventions, &c., &c.

We notice in a morning paper a card from one of the "outs," of the following purport:

"As I am continually annoyed by my friends as to the cause of my removal from the Boston Custom House, as an Inspector for the Districts of Weymouth, Braintree, Quincy, Dorchester and Milton, I take this public method of informing them, and to stop all further inquiry, that I was removed because I refused to vote for BRADFORD L. WALES—who is a Deputy Collector in the Boston Custom House—as a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention, to be holden at Charleston, choosing rather to vote for a true National Democrat, as I have for over thirty years past, and which I shall continue to do as long as it is my privilege to vote, without any dictation from any person whatever. LOVELL BICKNELL.

"EAST WEYMOUTH, Dec. 21, 1859."

One other removal has been made lately on the ground, as alleged, that the incumbent voted for Mr. STETSON for delegate to Charleston, instead of Mr. WALES. Altogether the matter causes quite an excitement, and the result reached at Washington is looked for with considerable interest by the Democratic Party of Massachusetts, and indeed of all New-England, the Boston Custom House being considered the great "Fat House" of the Democracy, for the Eastern section of the Confederacy.

Movements of the American Party—Circular from New-York.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1859.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting held in New-York City, on the 30th ult., by the members of the Press that advocate the principles of the American Party, it was resolved to appoint a Committee of Correspondence, to confer with the editors of the Opposition papers in other States, on the best course to be adopted to secure the Opposition candidate for the Presidency in 1860. You are aware how earnestly the American Party in this State have endeavored to unite with the Republicans, so as to form the same combined opposition to Democracy as exists in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. The result which these two States have secured would have been obtained here, but for the intrigues of a few political leaders who are determined that the Opposition Party shall be a sectional, if not in fact the Republican Party, and shall have for its *sole object* the elevation of particular persons to places of trust and power. Having failed, however, in this, we have done the next best thing in our power—shown the Republican Party that it cannot carry the State without our aid, nor on a strictly sectional issue. Our hope for a compromise candidate now rests in a compact of unity with those States in which the combined Opposition have been triumphant. We think that if the Opposition papers and leading men of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, would unite in a firm and persistent opposition to the proscriptive and suicidal policy pursued by a few Republican leaders of this State, and demand, as the only means of success, a candidate who would unite the Opposition, it would have great influence in getting the right sort of delegation to the National Convention. The running of a strictly sectional candidate can end only in disaster, while, on the other hand, the nomination of an Opposition man would insure a glorious victory and be of incalculable benefit to the whole Country.

The Americans of New-York have no preferences beyond the character and nationality of the nominee, feeling that the Presidential candidate selected by the above States would be such a one as national and patriotic men could gladly sustain. To secure this object, we feel, requires some systematic action. The Opposition forces of the country are comparatively powerless, owing to the want of concert among the different sections and the adoption of some common plan of operations. We propose, therefore, that the members of the Opposition Press, in the different States should meet in New-York, on the second Tuesday in January, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at Room No. 41 Astor House, to agree on some plan by which an Opposition candidate may be secured.

(Signed,) J. T. HEADLEY,
ROSWELL GRAVES,
E. B. JEWETT,
C. B. FREEMAN,
ANSON SPENCER,
Committee of Correspondence.

ADDRESS OF EDWARD EVERETT.

Reminiscences of his School-boy Days.

The new edifice of the Eliot School in Boston was dedicated on Thursday, when Hon. EDWARD EVERETT made a speech, reviewing his own early experience in that institution. He was a "medal scholar" at the school in 1804. He said:

"MR. MAYOR: I have cheerfully accepted your invitation to attend the dedication of this noble school-house, and I suppose there are few persons present who have so much reason as I to take an interest in the occasion; or, at any rate, that there are few persons present who can take the same interest in it. There can, I take it, be but few persons in the assembly who were pupils of the school under Master [illegible] and Master TILESTON. I ought, perhaps, to beg pardon of 'Young America' for giving that old-fashioned title to a teacher. At that time the school was kept, if I recollect right, in a wooden building, of two stories in height, and of moderate dimensions—the reading-school in one story and the writing school in the other—pupils of both sexes attending from April to October;—and boys only in the Winter. The instruction was rather meagre; in fact there could hardly be said, to be any instruction, in the proper sense of the word, the business of the school being limited in the reading school, if I mistake not, to the use of *Webster's Spelling-Book*, the *American Preceptor*, an *Abridgement of Murray's English Grammar*, and some very superficial compend—Dwight's, I believe—of Geography. To write a page in a copy-book, and to do a few sums, as it was called, in the elementary rules of arithmetic, was a half a day's work in the writing school. To encourage their pupils, the teachers of those days did not confine themselves to moral suasion so much as now; the rattan and ferule played a pretty active part in illustrating the importance of good behavior, and studious application to the business of the school.

"In speaking, however, of the narrow range of the studies in our grammar schools, at that time, I would not be thought to disparage the elemental branches of education. I mean only that, in consequence of the imperfect method and the low standard of instruction in our schools at that day, four or five years were devoted to the acquisition of an amount of learning, which, with improved methods, and teachers of a higher order, could have been acquired in two. These elemental branches themselves—reading, writing and arithmetic,—I consider all important;—worthy even of greater attention, and more thoughtful cultivation, than they receive at present, and capable of being carried to a considerably higher degree of excellence. There is really nothing which we learn in after life, which, philosophically considered, is more important—more wonderful I will say, than reading. I mean, Sir, that there is no single branch of knowledge—nay, not all the branches united—which are taught at academies and colleges, more important, more wonderful than this astonishing operation, by which we cast our eyes over a page of white paper—charged with certain written or printed black marks—and straightway become acquainted with what was done and said on the other side of the Atlantic a month ago; nay, what was done and said in Rome, in Greece, in Palestine, two, three thousand years ago! And yet this is what we do when we learn to read.

"Then, Sir, besides the mere ability to read, which we all acquire at school—there is the faculty of reading with expression, grace, power—in a word, with effect, which constitutes a most admirable resource for the entertainment and instruction of the fireside,—and renders all public occasions and exercise that consist in whole or in part in reading, vastly more agreeable and impressive. To the art of reading, in this acceptation, more attention ought, in my opinion, to be paid in our grammar schools. It is of far greater importance to the majority of those educated in our schools, than the art of speaking. The very able report of the School Committee, for 1858, contains the strong remark that 'No civilized nation, at the present day, is so deficient in agreeable and finished speech, as our own;' and I know no better way in which this defect is to be remedied, than by skillful training and unremitted practice in reading in our grammar schools.

"Nor are the other elemental branches of education, writing and arithmetic, less important than reading. Here I must do an act of justice to an aged instructor in writing, Master TILESTON, who, if he did not do much else for us, certainly laid the foundation for that beautiful, old-fashioned handwriting, without flourishes, and sometimes almost equal to copper-plate, *which I think you do not so often see now-a-days*. Perhaps I am mistaken, Sir; I intend no disparagement of the schools of the present day—teachers or pupils—but, as far as I can form an opinion from the facts that fall within my own observation, a good many of our young people have got it into their heads that it is a mark of genius to write an illegible hand. *For myself, Sir, I shall ever feel grateful to the memory of Master TILESTON*, for having deprived me, in early life, of all claim to distinction which [illegible] writing a bad hand.

"As for the importance of arithmetic—the science of numbers—I will only say that, while in its higher developments and functions, it enables man, with his limited powers, to sound the unmeasured abysses of space and time, in its rudimental stages and common applications, it is the main-spring of the business of life. A man wants a little arithmetic to go to market for his dinner; and with the help of a little more, promptly and accurately applied, business to the amount of millions is daily transacted in State street.

"With these views of the elementary branches of education, you will not think that I intended any disparagement of the schools of my younger days, when I said that they taught nothing but a little reading, writing and arithmetic.

"Since those days, Sir, the system of Boston has vastly improved. It has literally grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength. In 1800 the population of Boston was 24,937. It is now 165,000. At that time, and till 1804, there were no primary schools, and but seven grammar schools taught by seven masters and seven ushers. One of them, the Latin School, in which, at the present day, as good an education can be obtained as in half the colleges in the United States, had at that time but a nominal existence. There are now in the City of Boston—only, as I suppose, all in prosperous condition—one Latin School, one High School, one Normal School, eighteen Grammar Schools, and 215 Primary Schools. In 1800 the entire town tax in Boston was $61,488 28, of which $11,100 80 went to the schools. In 1859 the entire tax assessed in Boston was $2,165,000 38, and the cost for schools and school-houses the present year is $360,000, within a few dollars—a larger expenditure, I am inclined to think, in proportion to the number and *property in the city, than is raised by taxation* in any other city in the world.

"I rejoice, Sir, that the people of Boston have the means which enable them, and the disposition which inclines them to make this munificent expenditure for *objects so worthy. In half the countries on the face* of the earth, we should have to make it *for military fortifications* and standing armies. I speak as a tax-payer, and one who, like most persons in that class, is disposed to think himself too heavily taxed; but there is no part of the public expenditure of which I pay my share so willingly as that which goes for the support of our free schools. I have no longer any interest

... been personally ... my children have grown up, but when they were boys, I sent them to the public schools. ... received the greater part of my ... education. [illegible] ... This very school, founded originally in 1712 ... [illegible] ... paid by our Fathers to the education of youth. [illegible] ... improvement which has taken place during the half century. If the rising generations, with these opportunities, do not much exceed their fathers, they will be greatly to blame.

... Mr. Mayor, to the Committee, and to the teachers and pupils of the Eliot school, my best wishes for its continued prosperity.

The "Cigar" Steamship.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WINANS STEAMER.

The Baltimore *Patriot* gives a description of the [illegible] steamer, into which several important improvements have been introduced. It says:

The tapering ends of this vessel have generally been described as cones, but this we understand to be an error. The resistance to the passage of a conical body through the water is quite equal to that which a cylinder would afford, if propelled butt-end foremost, because the pressure of the fluid upon every inch of conical surface would necessarily be continuous. But the two ends of this curiously constructed ship have parabolic spindles. [illegible] ... It is by absolute experiment that they arrived at the ... of this fact. [illegible]

Having studied the great desideratum of avoiding pitching and falling ... throwing the waves length... and that by adopting parabolic spindle-shaped ... the ... centre of the vessel. The cylinder answered this question. There is the least possible resistance of the water to the sides of a cylinder, when at rest in the fluid—that is, it tends to zero, because of the want of displacing capacity in the water for this form. ... again, in adopting the cylindrical form for the centre ... of gravity fall below the centre of flotation, and of necessity, such a body could not turn over in the direction of the radii of the cylinder. An experiment at sea has fully proved its capacity to resist a rotating motion. All the effect of the wave upon the bottom of the cylindrical part of the vessel was to lift up the ... body and to let it sink again, and so on alternately with every wave and its successor. It is true the vessel listed slightly when the wind was on her beam, but that was owing to the obstructions furnished to the gale by the life boats which were swung up very high, when they could have been hung within five feet of the surface of the sea with perfect safety.

On her late experimental trip, she behaved in all directions of the wind with perfect buoyancy, rising and falling alternately with the advancing and retreating wave, without the least pitching motion. A ... There was not the slightest difficulty in walking, either in the cabin or on the hurricane deck thrown up over the cylindrical part of the vessel, even when the storm was at its height. All this result, obtained too in a chopping sea, like that in the straits of Dover, or in the Irish Channel, is in strict conformity with the law which governs the flotation of cylindrical and parabolic spindle-shaped bodies. It is a calculable result, and doubtless the inventors had fully ascertained beforehand what their experiments have since so satisfactorily verified. The utility of the spindle-shaped ends into which the cylinder terminates, will now be realized, if the cylinder is propelled through disturbed water. They prevent the waves from pitching the cylinder longitudinally, as has been seen, by their dispersive power over the billows, and, therefore, there is no more ... There is no part of it below the centre of gravity ever out of water, nor can it be.

The ... of the cylinder and its parabolic ... was proved in the late trial trip of this vessel. There was no yielding or jarring. Every part of her was as firm as though she were a solid mass of iron. The working of the machinery was not felt, notwithstanding four piston rods were driving the cranks at the same moment. The diaphragms or partitions of iron across the vessel, in order to create water-tight compartments, serve in some measure to stay the shell of the cylinder.

We now come to the propelling instrument. In the middle of the vessel, as it is now constructed, is a drum of the same diameter of the cylinder, revolving on a shaft in the line of its axis and whose periphery ... The breadth of the drum bears a relative proportion to the diameter and to the length of the cylinder. What that proportion ought to be in all cases, has probably not been finally decided by the inventors. It will no doubt be reduced by them to an invariable quantity before they close their labors. The paddles or driving-fins are placed upon the face of the periphery of this drum. The angle which they should make with the axis of the drum or cylinder in order to get the greatest pitch, as it is technically called, that is to propel the vessel the greatest distance in one revolution of the drum, has been one of the most difficult problems to be solved about this whole invention. They were first placed at such an acute angle with the axis as to drive the vessel [illegible] feet through the water at one turn of the drum, ... of the water upon the paddles was so great as to require an undesirable velocity in the revolution of the drum. [illegible] ... of water.

The body of the vessel is amply lighted by dead-eyes or circular panes of thick glass. The access to the cabins is by two hatchways towards the spindle parts of the vessel, and in the middle by a hollow tower of considerable height, through which you may mount up to a platform. These entrances are closable by water-tight doors in case of necessity. An ample supply of air to the cabins is conveyed down through the tower, above which is suspended a telltale compass, out of the influence of the hull of the vessel. The smoke-pipes and the tower may be regarded as parts of the vessel in extension, and are so staunchly builded as to make it impossible for any wave, even if it were to break over the whole vessel, to displace them. But this whole apparatus may be modified very materially, for in her late experimental trip the heaviest waves did not reach higher than two or three feet above the water-line, so buoyant was she.

We learn it is the intention of the Messrs. WINANS to cut her transversely in the middle and insert a cylindrical length of one hundred and twenty feet, and if her speed is not retarded thereby, they may insert another tier of the same length. Their object is to ascertain the maximum length that a tube of 16 feet diameter will bear, with the minimum resistance of the water to the whole bulk, when propelled by a given power. In the change now contemplated the propeller will be thrown one hundred and twenty feet from the centre, where it now is, and it will remain to be seen what effect this will have upon her speed. It may be that greater speed may be attained thereby. The object of the inventors, we learn, is to ascertain the best position of the propeller for effecting the highest speed with the least power being brought to bear upon a cylinder of the greatest length in proportion to its diameter, so that these problems being at once definitively settled by actual experiment, vessels may hereafter be built of any dimensions with the exactness of a pattern.

Dr. Cheever's Church.—Note from Miss Johnstone.

GLASGOW, *Friday*, Dec. 8, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the official statement of the case of the Church of the Puritans, published in your columns under date Nov. 28, the following sentence occurs: "We committed it" (the Mission) "to Miss Johnstone, a member of the Church, who was desirous of visiting her friends in Scotland, &c., &c." This is a mistake which requires correction. No such inferior motive as that of being desirous of visiting my friends in Scotland induced me to suggest to two or three members of the Church, the expediency of my undertaking either alone, or with some one else, this mission.

No such thought as that of visiting my friends ever crossed my mind as a motive in inducing me to undertake this mission. In suggesting and undertaking it, I was actuated solely by those motives which induced me to become a member of the Church of the Puritans, viz.: my interest in the cause of the slave—and a desire that [illegible] might be [illegible]. The following [illegible] from Drs. CHEEVER and HARTT [illegible] these statements.

NEW-YORK, [illegible]

"I hereby certify * * * Miss Johnstone visits Great Britain on a mission connected with the interests of this Church. * * * *

GEORGE B. CHEEVER.

MARCH 1, 1859.

"Miss Johnstone has undertaken to visit Great Britain for the purpose of procuring funds for the benefit of the Church of the Puritans in this City. * * * (Signed.) HENRY A. HARTT, M. D. &c. &c. &c. E. J.

A FARMERS' MARKET IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia *Sunday Transcript* says: "The farmers are about to have a market of their own. They have secured the lot of ground fronting on the north side of Market-street, running from Twenty-first to Twenty-second-street, a distance of 396 feet by 102 feet deep. They are now engaged in erecting a market-house building upon the eastern end of this lot, extending from Twenty-first-street west on Market-street 257 feet by 102 feet deep. The building is to be erected upon brick piers 25 feet high, with a capital arch 36 feet, ... feet in height, to be divided into 11 avenues, running north and south, each containing 30 stalls, or 330 stalls. The building will be erected in first-class manner, and the stalls will be rented at from $10 to $30 per annum. A large area on the west of the market will be inclosed for the accommodation of farmers' wagons, &c."

THE TRAGEDY AT SOUTHWICK, CT.—The New-Haven *Journal*, Dec. 20, says: Mrs. HOLCOMB, the wife and victim in the late tragedy in Southwick, was yesterday living, though no hopes are entertained of her recovery. The result of the medical examination last week is proving correct. She cannot survive a great while at the best, and will doubtless continue insane the remainder of her days, whether they be few or many. Her husband maintains the same dogged silence with reference to her case, though evidently [illegible] for her recovery. He is her constant attendant and is very anxious to anticipate all her wants and [illegible].

LITERARY AND ART ITEMS.

The *Journal de Saone-et-Loire*, of Macon, [illegible] says: "M. de Lamartine left yesterday for Paris. No purchaser having come forward for his estates, and the national subscription having only produced about 100,000 francs, to pay [illegible] francs of debts, M. de Lamartine was obliged to ask for time. He called all his creditors (more than 100) together at the Chateau of Monceau, and proposed to give up to them his estates, the value of which exceeded his liabilities. He also stated that notwithstanding the insufficiency of the national subscription, he had paid to his creditors, in eighteen months, out of the produce of his literary labors, a sum of 1,200,000 francs, and engaged to pay, in January and February next, a further sum of 300,000 francs; so that his debts would be reduced to 1,800,000 francs. He, therefore, solicited the indulgence of dividing his payments into three or four installments—hoping, he said, by labor and economy, to pay every one in full. However inconvenient it might be for several among the creditors to have their debts settled in these small payments, yet not one of them opposed the proposition."

The Shakespeare birth-place Committee has brought a suit to test the validity of the will of Mr. John Shakespeare, by which he left £2,500 to be devoted to establishing a museum at the house where his distinguished ancestor was born. He further charged his estate, known as Langley Priory, near Loughborough, with a rent-charge of £60 per annum, to be paid half-yearly to the person who should be appointed to reside in the house as keeper, with directions to keep a visitors' book to present with pen and ink to any visitor who may be desirous of inscribing any sentiment in prose or verse in honor of the poet. It was objected to these bequests that they were void, as being within the mischief of the Mortmain Act, and further, that the words in the will establishing a "museum, or for other purposes," were too wide and general, and therefore that the bequest was void for uncertainty. It was also contended that the bequest of the rent-charge created a perpetuity in contravention of the act relating to perpetuity. The judge reserved his decision.

The Life of Havelock, by Mr. J. C. Marshman—the *Autobiography of Mrs. Piozzi, with a Collection of Her Letters*—the *Travels of Mr. John Ball, President of the Alpine Club, in Unfrequented Nooks and Corners of Mountain Country*—*A Tour in Scotland*, by Mr. C. R. Weld—and *Seven Years' Residence in the Great Deserts of North America*, by the Abbé Domenech, are some of the more interesting works in preparation by the Messrs. Longman.

The *Court Circular*, London, says that it is reported that a noble lord, the eldest son of a popular peer, has written an exquisite original poem of such surpassing beauty as to perfectly enchant all who have read it. It is at present in MS., but it will soon be submitted to the ordeal of the public through the medium of Mr. Murray, the well-known publisher. "Orestes" is the name of the noble lord's poem.

The Russian naval department has taken up that wonderful invention of Mr. Piazza Smyth, for making astronomical observations on board a rolling ship, and the Pulkova astronomers and mechanicians are now engaged in manufacturing a large free-revolving apparatus for observing altitudes of stars at night without the aid of the sea horizon.

A new commentary on Junius is announced from the pen of Mr. Josiah Parkes, father of the well-known Miss Bessie Parkes, the zealous advocate of the rights and wants of women. The work is stated to contain many new facts and documents in favor of the claim of Sir Philip Francis to the authorship of the *Letters*.

Sivori, "the only one," says *Galignani*, "of Paganini's *alumni* who at all recalls the magic of the great master's bow," is about to give three concerts of chamber (*i. e.* classic) music in Paris. Besides Sivori, the instrumentalists will consist of [illegible]. The vocal portion is intrusted to Mme. Lemmens.

An event [illegible] occurred a few days ago at Berlin. M. [illegible], of the opera of that city, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his *debut*. He is a bass singer, and has still a fine voice. The Prince Regent made him a pecuniary present. His fellow-performers presented him with a testimonial, and the bands of the two regiments of the guard played before his house.

WALT WHITMAN, the author of *Leaves of Grass*, who shot up so suddenly into the literary heavens three years ago, and sent "his barbaric yawp over the roofs of the world," seems to be once more rousing himself to speech, and "shoots his voice high and clear over the waves" in the *Saturday Press* of to-day with a new and characteristic poem entitled "*A Child's Reminiscence*."

On the occasion of the festival in honor of the poet Schiller, the Emperor of Austria decided that henceforth the tenth part of the receipts of the theatres shall be devoted for the benefit of the dramatic poets of Austria still living, and who have composed pieces which belong to the repertory of the various theatrical establishments.

A bill is pending in the Tennessee Legislature to provide for obtaining books, maps, charts and documents relating to trade, commerce and finance from other States and nations, and for the payment of contingent expenses. The library is now comparatively insignificant.

Mr. Carlyle has sent one of the new volumes of his *Life of Frederick the Great* to press; another will shortly follow, and both will be published early in the coming Spring. These two volumes will bring the history of his hero down to the end of the Seven Years' War.

It is reported that M. Empis, the ex-manager of the Theatre Francais, has been appointed Inspector General of public libraries. The post, which was originally created for M. Rouden [?], as a consolation for the loss of the direction of the Beaux Arts, has not hitherto been filled up since his death.

A Provincial journal publishes a copy of verses of twenty-two lines, which it declares the Duke de Malakoff wrote, on the occasion of his late visit to Durante, the residence of the Duchess d'Isly. They are not worse than the usual run of amateur versifications.

Mr. Massey has in the press the third volume of his *History of England during the Reign of George III*. This work has been so long delayed on account of Mr. Massey's public duties as Under Home Secretary. He promises, however, now to finish it forthwith.

It is now stated that the *Cornhill Magazine* is to have three serial stories running at once; one by Mr. A. Trollope, one by Mr. Thackeray himself, and one by a lady, name unknown. It is to consist of eight sheets, or 128 pages, with two illustrations.

A collection of David Roberts' Spanish sketches—the work of his best time—is just now open at the German Gallery, in Bond-street, London. The slight, sketchy, clay-colored pictures he is now producing are said to be the work of either a hasty or a failing hand.

Mr. Tennyson is to receive £250 for a single idyl of about one hundred lines from the Messrs. Macmillan, for the January number of their new magazine. Bradbury & Evans paid him £100 for the "Grandmother's Apology," published in *Once a Week*.

The *Kreuz-Zeitung* states that the marriage at Munich of Ivan Golovin, the well-known literary refugee, was telegraphed to the Emperor of Russia, and his Majesty immediately replied, "My imperial paternal blessing. All is forgiven, all is forgotten."

The French papers publish on behalf of M. de Lamartine a contradiction of the report, which, it seems, has been circulated, that he proposes to deliver public lectures. He had arrived in Paris, from Macon, and is working at his serial, the *Entretiens Litteraires*.

There is a portrait, by Jarvis, of the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, among those of the Secretaries of War, in the Library of the Military Academy at West Point. It has been generally believed that that distinguished statesman never sat to any artist but Peale.

Mr. John Veitch, M. A., author of the *Life of Dugald Stewart*, and joint editor with Mr. Mansel, of Oxford, of *Sir W. Hamilton's Lectures*, is a candidate for the vacant chair of Logic in the United College, St. Andrews.

The death is recorded, of paralysis, at an advanced age, of Francis Simonau [?], Esq., portrait painter. He was stepfather and sole instructor of the late lamented Mad. Soyer, better known as Emma Jones, who was frequently characterized as "The English Murillo."

A translation of Michelet's new book, *La Femme*, is in press by Rudd & Carleton, of this City. The translator is supposed to be Dr. J. W. Palmer, who performed a similar service for M. Michelet's [illegible].

It is said that there is a possibility of M. Gounod's *Faust* being given in Italian at the London Royal Italian Opera next season, with Mme. Miolan Carvalho as *Margarita*, and Signor [illegible] as the hero.

The "grand melo-drama of Ossawatomie Brown, being a dramatic representation of the recent occurrences at Harper's Ferry," is announced in Alexandria, Va. Mr. James Little sustains the principle part in the play.

The two volumes of the *History of England*, which Lord Macaulay is understood to have nearly completed, will, it is stated, bring it down to the accession of the Tories to power in the later years of Queen Anne's reign.

A volume of the correspondence of the late Rev. J. W. Alexander, D. D., with Dr. Hall, of Trenton, N. J., is in course of preparation. It will embrace discussions of almost every important topic during the last forty years.

The Duke d'Aumale, we understand, has purchased for £45,000 the whole of the magnificent library of the late M. Cigongne, amounting in number to 4,000 volumes, and abounding in bibliographical treasures.

Sir Emerson Tennent's *Ceylon* is out of print. The whole of the first edition has been sold within three weeks of publication; this is an extraordinary success for a work published at so high a price—£2 10s.

The second and last volume of the *Memoires* [illegible] ... and second volumes ... *Etranger*, by Perrotin & Co.

The Geographical Society of Paris has [illegible] a prize of 5,000f. to the first traveler who shall perform the journey from Algeria to Senegal, or *vice versa*, passing by Timbuctoo.

At the Royal Lyceum, in Toronto, a drama in three acts has been produced, entitled "Ossawatomie Brown; or, a Struggle for Liberty." The afterpiece was "The Little Devil's Share."

Mr. Froude has the fifth and sixth volumes of his *History of England* in the press. These volumes contain the reigns of Edward IV. and Mary.

The opposition in Madrid, to Mme. Grisi has ceased. She even obtained some applause during her performance of *Valentine* in the "Huguenots."

Messrs. J. and C. Morley have "nearly ready" a new work, by Miss Yonge, the authoress of the *Heir of Radclyffe*. Its title is *Friarswood Post-office*.

In the *Times* appears a letter from the author of *Adam Bede*, denouncing the *Sequel to Adam Bede*, published by Mr. Newby, as a gross imposture.

Mr. Anthony Trollope is to succeed Mr. George Neal, as Post-office Surveyor, for the Essex (Eng.) District.

Lord Brougham is about to issue his mathematical works in one volume, dedicated to the University of Edinburgh.

The statue of George Mason has been received and will soon be placed upon its pedestal, on the Washington monument, Richmond.

Mr. John Leech is preparing as his Christmas offering a third series of *Pictures of Life and Character, from the Collection of Mr. Punch*.

A tragedy in the Hebrew language, called "King Joachim," by M. Beecher [?], has just been published at Vienna.

The reigning Duke of Saxe-Weimar has conferred the "Order of the Falcon," or Hawk, on Mr. Carlyle.

At the Norwich (Eng.) Festival, in Autumn next an oratorio composed by Molique is to be produced.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Frederick Douglass has made his appearance in Halifax, Eng. At a public meeting of the Halifax Branch of the Mutual Provident Alliance, presided over by J. Stansfeld, Esq., M. P., he was called upon, and delivered an extempore address. After alluding to his early life and his purchase by friends in England, he said now he was a runaway again. He rejoiced that in his running away he had such a people to run amongst, and such a country to run to. It was the home of the oppressed of all nations—the asylum of all who suffered from despotism in any form. This was the boast, the pride, the glory of England.

Dr. Franz Liszt, the pianist, has written a letter to Mr. C. Jerome Hopkins, of this City, testifying his approbation of his late efforts for the advancement of native art. The letter concludes as follows: "Permit me, then, Sir, to express my thanks for, and add my heartfelt sympathy with, all that you have accomplished and are destined to accomplish in an honorable and courageous career, worthy of the spirit of a true artist."

A letter has just been received in Glasgow from General Garibaldi, of which the following is a translation: "I charge you to present to the generous sons of Scotland, in the name of Italy, the most warm sense of gratitude for their chivalrous demonstrations of sympathy to the cause of our country. I pray you to assure them that if an [illegible] has been offered [illegible] by the [illegible] Victor Emanuel, I have thought [illegible] to accept it."

The Providence *Journal*, speaking by authority, denies the rumor that Gov. Turner, of Rhode Island, intends to withdraw from public life at the close of the present term. If nominated by the State Convention, which meets in January, he will consent to be again a candidate for the office which he now so acceptably fills.

Through the energy of the American Consular authorities at Beirut, Syria, the perpetrators of the outrage upon the Dickinson (American) family, have at last been brought to justice. Four of the accused have been imprisoned for life, and the dead body of the fifth and principal criminal had been brought into Beirut.

Schamyl has requested permission from the Russian Government to make a pilgrimage to Mecca. He is said to have also expressed a wish to have, like Abd-el-Kader, a fixed residence assigned him in some part of Turkey to pass the remainder of his days.

The Queen has called Viscount Ebrington to the House of Peers, by the title of Baron Fortescue, of Castle Hill.

A monument has been erected at Stirling in memory of Ebenezer Erskine, the founder of the Session Church of Scotland.

Mr. Paul Morphy has reached New Orleans, and it is announced that he will enter immediately upon the practice of the legal profession.

M. Meyerbeer has left Paris for Berlin, to resume his duties as chapel-master to the King of Prussia.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Patrick [illegible], of Westfield, a prominent [illegible] of Hampden County, Mass., died on Monday, Dec. 19, at the age of 73. He had represented [illegible] in the lower branch of the Legislature, and in 1832 was one of the Governor's Council. While a resident of Westfield he served for two years in the State Senate, was a County Commissioner, and was appointed High Sheriff in 1863 by Gov. Clifford, and held the place until 1855.

The death of M. Poinsot, Senator, member of the Institute, and one of the most eminent mathematicians in Europe, is announced in his 82d year. He was a pupil of the Polytechnic School at its formation, and soon became one of its most distinguished professors. In 1813 he was made member of the Academy of Science in the room of Count de Lagrange.

Gen. W. A. Owens, of Barnwell, S. C., Solicitor of the Southern Circuit, is dead. The Charleston *Mercury* says: "From a wild and mischievous country boy, of Prince William's Parish, with small means, and unlearned, he became a good citizen, a proficient lawyer, a member of the Legislature, Solicitor of the Southern Circuit, and candidate for Congress at the time of his death."

Mr. John Finchman, for many years master-shipwright of the Portsmouth (Eng.) Dockyard, builder of the ship *Arrogant*, and author of numerous works on naval architecture, died recently at his residence, Highland Lodge, near Portsmouth.

Lieut.-Col. Robert D. Campbell, C. B., of the Seventy-first (Highland) Regiment of Foot, died recently, in his 43d year. This gallant officer served with the Seventy-first at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and was, for his services, made a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

In some of the Austrian papers it is said that Baron Brenner, who is now Austrian Minister at Athens, will be sent to Turin, but men in office say that Lieutenant-General Count Paar, is likely to go there again.

The Empress Dowager of Russia having expressed a desire to see Garibaldi during his late visit at Nice, the General at once repaired to the imperial residence and had a lengthened interview with her Majesty.

Intelligence from Paris states that Mr. Cobden continues indisposed, but not dangerously so. His physicians, however, still require him to remain in an even temperature and avoid all exposure.

It is rumored that Rev. Starr King is about to resign the pastorate of the Hollis-street Church, Boston, several exceedingly advantageous offers having been made him.

Memorials are circulating in Baltimore, petitioning the Legislature for the removal of the notorious Judge Stump.

The will of the late Lord Westmoreland has been proved in London. The personality was sworn under £100,000.

Mr. Samuel Lincoln, a member of the Rhode Island General Assembly from Providence, died at his residence on Summer-street, on Wednesday.

The Irish Delegation.

FAREWELL LETTER OF REV. MESSRS. EDGAR, DILL AND WILSON.

The New-York *Observer* publishes the following:

To the Members of Christian Churches in America:

BELOVED BRETHREN—Having resolved to leave your shores for our native land on the 17th inst., we bid you an affectionate farewell.

As a deputation from the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, we have advocated before you the cause of Missions to Irish Romanists; and during a period not much exceeding two months, you have answered our appeals by contributions amounting to $30,000.

For this noble expression of generous Christian sympathy, we tender you our heartfelt thanks.

We prize it greatly, not only on account of the cordiality and warmth of Christian kindness with which it was given, but of the practical approving testimony which it bears to the principles and practice of the Church of our Fathers, and to the strength of the bond of faith and love which unites Christian hearts in the Old World and the new.

Among the many of highest name and worth who have laid us under deep obligations, we are bound in gratitude to give a distinguished place to the Rev. Dr. MURRAY and GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., not merely because it was chiefly on their invitation and by their advice that we visited your country, but because their time, and talents, and influence, and unceasing anxious labor, have been devoted to promote the objects of our mission, with an earnestness, wisdom and success which we have never seen equaled, and which we can neither fully estimate nor describe.

To these noble sons of old Ireland, and the influence which their name and character wield, in the great new world of their adoption, we chiefly owe the large and triumphant success which has crowned our enterprise.

Ministers of many evangelical denominations have cordially cooperated with them;—we have had the use of their pulpits with hearty welcome; we have been largely benefited by their advocacy of our cause; we have been made exceedingly happy by the hospitality of their domestic circles, as well as by many others; and while we have been profited by their Christian intercourse, and been associated by endearing ties with those they love best, we bear away with [illegible] ... and homes. [illegible] ... especially the religious [illegible] United States and Canada, have [illegible] and for the advocacy [illegible] have so cordially volunteered, and the characteristic talent, wisdom and power with which they have so generously aided us, we give them our hearty thanks, in connection with the honest wish that their Press may be ever free, and ever devoted to the defence and dissemination of that sacred truth which alone can make a people free.

Tens of thousands of American Christians have kindly and patiently waited on our ministry; and by the largeness of their contributions, have testified the approval of our message.

By the liberal arrangement of railway companies, and the exceeding politeness of their presidents, our traveling has been, in most cases, free.

Of multitudes of friends, we know not even the name; their circumstances and abodes, the joys and sorrows of their hearts, are all to us unknown, yet a link of connection has been formed between us and them never to be broken.

Our memories, dear brethren, will fondly turn towards you, our good wishes and prayers are with you; we are embarked in a common cause, and there is a common work, a united interest for us both—a subject of our common intercession, and love, and hope, which, through our own Mediator, we can bring before the throne of our common Father on high.

Brethren and sisters in the gospel of our common Lord, *we bid you an earnest and loving farewell*. The God of love and peace be with you.

It may be that impressions made by tidings we *have told will last* when we are away, and seed sown may bear fruit when the hand that scattered it *lies low*.

Above the splendid pecuniary fruit of our labor, we value the friendship we have received, the Christian courtesy, tenderness and love lavished on us by so many of the good, the Christian fellowship of which we have partaken, and the effectual fervent prayers for us by the righteous.

The assurances which by many have been kindly given encourage us to believe that America is not wholly a loser by all that she has so generously given us; but that our mission may, in some small degree, tend to spread religious revival, to foster a spirit of enlarged Missionary enterprise, and to bind in more intimate and lasting union the two great Protestant nations of the world, who, with one language, one Bible, one faith, should in love and labor be forever one—one for their common good, one for the establishment of truth and righteousness over all the world.

JOHN EDGAR,
S. M. DILL,
DAVID WILSON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1859.

LAW REPORTS.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY ON DRINKING-SALOONS AND THE DENS OF THE FIVE POINTS.

Yesterday but two cases were tried in this Court; the first, that of Patrick Kirby, charged with a felonious assault with intent to kill, occupying nearly the whole day. About three weeks since, Kirby, who is a [illegible] in the coal trade, saw two little German girls, named Eva Stahl and Anna Thiedel, gathering coal upon the dock at the foot of Delancy-street, and in order to frighten them he discharged a pistol, a ball of which struck the little Eva and inflicted a wound of so very serious nature, but which caused her to be kept in bed for twelve days. Kirby stated in defence, that he fired the pistol in the air, and that the ball in its descent must have struck the child. The circumstance that he subsequently did all in his power to atone for the act, giving all the money he could get—being a very poor man himself—to the parents of the child for expenses which they might incur, probably influenced the verdict of the jury, which was "Guilty of a simple assault, with a recommendation to mercy." He was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in the City Prison, where he had been already confined since the commission of the offence.

Edward Nethercutt was convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, and remanded for sentence.

The Grand Jury came into Court with a batch of indictments, and after making the following presentment were discharged by the Recorder, with the thanks of the Court. It will be seen that the presentment is of an interesting nature, and that it has one merit, which few documents of the kind possess, that of brevity:

The Grand Inquest have been surprised at the enormous number of minor offences, in the shape of burglary, larceny, thieving of all descriptions, and keeping disorderly houses, which have been brought before them. They have acted during this present session upon 149 cases, a very large proportion of which have been of the above description.

Most, if not all, of these crimes occur under cover of night, and frequently at the latest hours. We are of opinion that a large portion might be prevented, if establishments which are now open throughout the *entire night were restricted* as to their hours. It would cause a material reduction of crime, and remove difficulties which are now thrown in the way of the Police; as when pursuit is made after parties committing depredations, resort is had to these places and shelter there found.

We would, therefore, recommend the passage of an ordinance closing all liquor establishments, lager-bier saloons, dance-houses and places of that description, at 12 o'clock at night, and requiring immediate reports to be made by the Police in all cases where said ordinance is not observed. We are of the opinion that this is the custom in most large European cities, that there the ordinance is rigidly enforced, and fines or imprisonment are in every case exacted.

We also availed ourselves of the kind services of Capt. Dowling to visit some of the lower walks of the City, and would particularly call the attention of the authorities to that portion of New-York known as the Five Points, where we were disgusted with the scenes presented. White and black men, women and children, living promiscuously together, in open disregard of all morality or decency.

This is, in our opinion, a nest of thieves and vagrants, and should be immediately broken up—at the same time we cannot but express our conviction that certainly as much, if not more, blame should be attached to the owners of this property, who rent it out with the knowledge of its occupation for such disgraceful purposes.

GRAND JURY ROOM, New-York, Dec. 23, 1859.

WM. HABIRSHAW, Foreman.

NATH'L PRIME, Secretary.

To-day the convicted prisoners remaining unsentenced will be brought up and disposed of. This December Term of the Court has been particularly heavy, and Recorder BARNARD has had to sit to unusually late hours to get through the current business of each day.

The Crisis of 1857.

THE LAW OF ASSIGNMENTS.

James Holroyd vs. William Platt, et. al.—This was an action growing out of the panic of 1857, and was brought to set aside an assignment executed by defendant Platt. The plaintiff alleged that the assignment was void. He had been in partnership with Wm. Platt, under the firm name of Platt & Holroyd, and he alleged that the property assigned consisted of partnership property which belonged to said firm; that said firm owed many debts which ought to have priority of payment out of said property; that Platt had made preferences for some of his individual debts to the exclusion of joint debts; and the plaintiff had not authorized the assignment.

The defence was substantially that the plaintiff had no interest or right in the property assigned; that Platt & Holroyd, prior to the assignment, had dissolved by mutual consent; that Holroyd sold all his interest to one Cheesman, who subsequently with Platt, divided the property in severalty; and the portion received by Platt had thus become his individual property, and was assignable by him to individual or partnership creditors at his option.

The case was referred to Judge BIRDSEYE, who reported in favor of the defendants, holding, 1. That Platt having become the sole owner of all the assets, property and effects which had belonged to the late firm of Platt & Holroyd, (excepting that portion transferred to Cheesman,) had full legal right to assign the same for the benefit of his own creditors, and to give priority in payment to such creditors over the creditors of the firm of Platt & Holroyd. 2. That the assignment was not fraudulent or void, and that said plaintiff was not entitled to have the same canceled.

Now, on motion of defendant's counsel, the report was confirmed, and judgment entered accordingly.

Carpenter and Beach for plaintiff; Algernon S. Sullivan for defendants.

The City's Law Business.

EMPLOYMENT OF SPECIAL COUNSEL.

Rawson vs. The Mayor &c., of New York.—This was an action by plaintiff as assignee of Alanson Nash, Esq., to recover for legal services rendered by the latter gentleman to the City, in the conduct of the famous Briggs examination. Mr. Nash was employed by the Committee of the Common Council having the investigation in charge; and the amount of his bill for counsel fees was $681.

On the trial below it was held that the City's law business devolved on the Corporation Counsel, and the Common Council had no authority to engage other counsel for the city.

The plaintiff appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court. They have now rendered their decision, affirming that rendered below. They hold that the act of 1849 having declared that "all the law business of the Corporation" shall be intrusted to and conducted by the "Law Department," and that the head of that Department shall be elected by the people, and not by the Common Council, the resolution of the Common Council authorizing a Committee of the Aldermen to employ counsel not so elected, without limit as to number or expense, was in their judgment [illegible] was illegal and void; and the employment by the Committee of Mr. Alanson Nash, and other services under it, created no charge upon the city, and no cause of action, unless against the individual members who violated the law. The judgment against the plaintiff must, therefore, be affirmed with costs.

In case of proceedings against the head of the Law Department itself, the statute provides that they shall be conducted by the District Attorney of the County, under the direction of the Governor of the State.

The Disputed School Commissionership.

The People, ex rel. Hubbard G. Stone, vs. William Menck.—This was an action brought to oust the defendant from the office of Trustee of the Public Schools for the Twelfth Ward, and has lately been pending before the General Term of the Supreme Court, on appeal from a judgment in favor of the plaintiff.

The facts of the case were that, at the election held in this City, on Dec. 1, 1857, Messrs. Hubbard G. Stone and William Menck were rival candidates for the office in question, Mr. Menck received 2,961 votes. The Canvassers gave a certificate declaring Menck to be elected. He thereupon entered upon the duties of the office, having been duly qualified. Mr. Stone claiming that he had received 2,965 votes, and was, instead of Menck, the Trustee elect, took also the oath of office, and brought the present action to establish his title and obtain possession.

On trial at the Circuit, before Justice [illegible], the plaintiff had a verdict, and defendant appealed.

The General Term have now rendered their decision, sustaining the judgment appealed from.

The following is the ground of the decision:

The statement of the [illegible] number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Twentieth [?] Ward, and of the number given to each candidate, was in proper form, attached to and properly read in connection with the certificate of the Canvassers at the end of the book. Read in connection with the document, it showed that Menck received 2,961 votes, and Stone 2,965, and that in declaring "that William Menck by the greatest number of votes was duly elected Trustee," there had been a clerical mistake substituting Menck's name for Stone's, which afterwards without authority was corrected by the clerk. But even if the clerk had no such authority, as we think he clearly had not, the papers as they stood corrected themselves, and were equivalent to a certificate that Stone had the greatest number of votes, and that Stone, therefore, and not Menck, was "duly elected." Judgment for plaintiff.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

CLERKE, J.—*The Commercial Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company vs. George Underhill*—Motion denied.

Clemens vs. Clemens.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Morrison vs. Homans.—Judgment entered on payment of costs of entering same, and $5 costs of motion.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 23.

3,500 Ind. State 5s.... 85 | 250 N. Y. Cent. R...s15 75¾
19,300 Virginia St. 6s.... 93½ | 150 do.... 75¾
7,000 Missouri St. 6s.... 83½ | 100 do....s10 75¾
20,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.... [illegible] | 50 do....b30 75¾
[illegible] | 100 do....s5 75¾
5,000 Erie 2d M. B....b60 91 | 250 do.... 75¾
4,000 do.... 91 | 150 do....b60 75¾
7,000 do.... 91½ | 50 do....b10 75¾
10,000 E. R. 3d M. B. Ex. 81 | 50 do....b60 76
[illegible] | 300 do.... 75¾
[illegible] | 50 do.... 76¼
[illegible] | 250 do....s10 76¼
1,000 H. Riv. R. 1st M. [illegible] | 200 do.... 75¾
3,000 Harlem R. 1st M. [illegible] | 150 do....b10 75¾
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds. [illegible] | 150 do....b30 76¼
[illegible] do.... [illegible] | 450 do....s30 76¼
1,000 L. C. & Mil. L. G. B. 14 | 100 Erie Railroad.... 8
4,000 Chi. & Rock Is. B. 94 | 25 do.... 8¼
20 National Bank.... 101 | [illegible] Panama Railroad.... 132¼
40 Mech. B. Asso.... 90½ | 50 do....s30 131¾
15 Metropolitan Bank 112 | 100 do....b60 131¾
10 St. Nicholas Bank.... 98 | 100 do....b30 131¾
5 Bank of Commerce.... 99½ | [illegible] Illinois Central R.... 58½
5 Del. & Hud. C. Co. 94½ | 450 do....s30 58¼
50 do.... 94½ | 50 do....s60 58¼
100 Penn. Coal Co....b60 82½ | 200 Galena & Chi. R.... 65¾
100 do.... 82½ | 450 do.... 66
50 do.... 82½ | 50 do....s10 66
100 do....b60 82½ | 350 do.... 66¼
5 Pacific M. S. Co.... 77 | 50 do....s15 66¼
70 do.... 76½ | 100 do.... 66¼
100 Hud. River R....b60 41 | 200 Cleve. & Tol. R.... [illegible]
200 do.... [illegible] | [illegible]
500 Reading R....b15 [illegible] | 100 do....b60 [illegible]
100 do....b30 [illegible] | [illegible] Chi. & Rock I. R. [illegible]
[illegible]
100 Mich. Cen. R.... [illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Missouri St. 6s.... [illegible] | 100 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S. 17
7,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.... 90 | 150 do....b60 17½
6,000 Erie R. C. B. '62 [illegible] | 100 Panama Railroad.... 132
1,000 Hud R. R. 3d m.... 61½ | 100 do.... 132½
1,000 La. C. & M. L. G. B. 14 | 150 do.... 132½
24 Del. & Hud. C. Co. 94 | 50 do....s30 132
50 Pac. M. S. Co.... 77 | 200 Gal. & Chic R....s30 66½
100 do....b60 77 | 100 do....b10 66
50 do.... 76½ | 200 do.... 66
200 N. Y. Cen. R.... 76½ | 100 do....b30 66
250 do.... 76½ | 200 do.... 66
50 do....b60 76½ | 100 do....s30 66
50 Erie Railroad....b30 8½ | 500 Chic. & R. I. R.... 63
100 Hud. River R.... 41½ | 100 do....s60 63½
100 Har. R. pref.... 34½ | 100 do....b30 63½
100 Mich. Cen. R.... 39 | 50 do....b60 63½
300 Ill. Central R.... 58½

FRIDAY, Dec. 23—P. M.

The Stock Market opened this morning at lower figures than the last prices of Thursday afternoon, and the *Bear* account at the Board manifested a purpose to drive the price of New-York Central down to or below 75 ₽ cent., as against 76@76¼ on the adjournment of the Second Board yesterday. But the outside demand proved too strong for those sellers, and all the Stock offered on the first call of the list below 76 ₽ cent. was freely taken up. When the Board returned to the Stock a second time, 76¼@½ was paid; the Western Stocks, in the meantime, displaying considerable firmness at an advance of ¼@½ ₽ cent. over the low sales of yesterday. The business done in New-York Central through the day was little less in amount than yesterday, the transactions reaching about 9,000 shares in and out of the Board room. The general Share market in the afternoon closed firm, after a much larger business than for some days past in the Western Stocks at the improved figures. New-York Central closed 76¼@½ cash, and ½@¾ buyer 60 days; Panama advanced to and closed at 132@132½ ₽ cent.; Galena, 66½@¾; Rock Island, 63½@¾; Michigan Central, 39; Michigan Southern Preferred, 17@17½; Illinois Central, 58½; Hudson River, 41½@¾; Reading, 41½@¾; and Erie, 8½@¾. In Erie Bonds a large business was done, including all descriptions, the Convertibles advancing to 30 ₽ cent. The Second Mortgages were ½ ₽ cent. below the last extreme price, sales at 91@91½ ₽ cent.; and the Thirds were done at 79½ ₽ cent. Illinois Central Bonds 84½ ₽ cent. Tennessee State Sixes improved ¼ ₽ cent., and Missouris and Virginias steady at the close. We understand that some speculative sales in United States 5 ₽ cents. of 1874 were made at 103 ₽ cent., seller to deliver in 60 days. The general market late in the afternoon manifested more decided firmness than for several days past; the decline in Central and other leading Railways having, to all appearances, attracted new buyers.

In Money a good demand was experienced by lenders, at call, at 6 ₽ cent. on State and other choice collateral, and from 6 to 7 ₽ cent. on miscellaneous Security, while Discounts continue easy at 7 ₽ cent for prime double name paper, 90 days to 6 months. Sixty-day acceptances of the best class go at 8@8½ ₽ cent. In the Foreign Exchanges a moderate business was done for the Portland mail, and as the Southern mails are all up, there is a better supply of both French and English bills. The standard drawers here continue to ask 109½@¾ on London; f5.17½@f5.16¼ on Paris, while Southern Bank bills or bills with Bank indorsement go at 109½@¾ on London, f5.19¾@f5.18¾ on Paris. As the holiday on Monday intervenes, it is expected that part of the business for the Boston steamer of next week will be done to-morrow.

The following notice has been issued by the Associated Banks of this City in regard to the observance of Monday, Dec. 26, and Monday, Jan. 2, as Holidays:

NEW-YORK CLEARING HOUSE, Friday, Dec. 23, 1859.
Christmas Day and the First day of January next occur on Sunday. In accordance with usage, the Clearing House will be closed on the following Mondays.
The Bank statement in both instances will be made up on Saturday, and the Clearing House Committee request that a copy of your Bank statement be sent to the Clearing House on Saturday, Dec. 24, and on Saturday Dec. 31. By order of the Clearing House Committee. LUCIUS HOPKINS, Chairman.

The half yearly dividend of the Metropolitan Bank is 4 ₽ cent.; the Continental Bank 3½, and the Bank of New-York 3 ₽ cent. And the usual quarterly dividend of 6 ₽ cent. has been declared by the Chemical Bank.

Parties in this City who intend to offer for any part of the $3,000,000 Treasury Bills, at Washington, on Tuesday next, are reminded that the preliminary deposit of 1 ₽ cent. should be left with the Sub-Treasurer, Mr. CISCO, to-morrow, Saturday, by 4 o'clock, as the office will be closed on Monday.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week, and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the port....	$314,518	$381,632	$2,490,406
Thrown on Market....	287,886	461,621	2,364,323
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port....	$90,214,722	$67,182,926	$110,216,400
Thrown on Market....	81,304,174	65,777,699	108,742,145

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool....	1,376	$673,236	137	$39,729	771	$33,949
Mf. of Cotton..	1,567	498,611	301	29,549	67	13,009
Mf. of Silk....	1,290	902,765	75	66,770	30	22,360
Mf. of Flax....	879	85,749	29	2,459	89	11,484
Miscellaneous..	460	118,388	6,968	52,917	024	16,147
Total....	5,163	$2,266,884	7,510	$223,524	951	$97,139
		223,524				2,266,884
Total Entered..		$2,490,406	Total Marketed..			$2,364,323

Jeffersonville Railroad Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The small bonds of $105 each for the funding of Three Coupons, Nos. 11, 12, and 13, of the outstanding sold Bonds secured by the so-called Second Mortgage, have arrived, and are in the hands of JAMES PUNNETT, Esq., Trustee for signature and exchange against above-named Coupons.

The holders of so-called Second Mortgage Bonds, bearing over No. 400, are requested to exchange them for Bonds of the same issue, bearing numbers below 400. All Bonds bearing numbers over 400 are to be cancelled, as also all unsold below No. 400. The exchange of Bonds is for security of all concerned, and with a view to have only running numbers in circulation; all the result of the agreement of April 14, 1859, between the Company and Bondholders.

The Bonded Debt of the Company now will stand about as follows:

First Mortgage Bonds....	$[illegible]
Second Mortgage Bonds....	[illegible]
Funded Interest Bonds....	41,100
Total....	$[illegible]

Interest thereon 7% per annum, $[illegible]. The City of Louisville has waived payment of interest on her claim for five years. The first mortgage holders forbear enforcing payment at maturity, 1861, in consideration of a Sinking Fund of $10,000 yearly, from maturity of their mortgage till the issue is absorbed. The receipts of the Company, as officially stated, are given below. It will be seen that even in these trying times they have been sufficient to meet the interest and leave a handsome surplus for sinking fund in advance. The opening of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, it is thought, will much improve the prospects of this Company. An arrangement has lately been entered into between this Company and the New-Albany and Salem for the fair division of certain passenger-traffic, enabling greater economy in the working of both roads, and doing away with useless and injurious competition. A similar arrangement for freight business will be desirable. If stockholders would but pay the proper attention to their interests, they could easily convince themselves that their stock is more valuable than generally believed. The road is relieved from floating debt and is in good condition.

1859.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
May....	$19,507 [illegible]	$10,472 60
June....	18,573 97	14,654 78
July....	16,197 [illegible]	11,[illegible]
August....	24,980 23	20,142 44
September....	28,[illegible]	16,[illegible]
October....	21,960 01	16,551 [illegible]
November....	21,484 [illegible]	16,[illegible]
Total receipts 7 months	$145,764 63	$106,316 57
Less expenses....	106,316 57—	$39,448 06
Add surplus in settling passenger tickets		2,423 88
Total net of seven months		$41,871 94

Of the above $106,316 57 expenditure, $16,[illegible] have during last four months been extra expenses on locomotives, bridges, culverts, and for new ties.

A BONDHOLDER.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, *Friday*, Dec. 23, 1859.

MEATS.

The market was crowded to-day with buyers, and a very good, though not generally satisfactory, business was transacted. Supplies of all kinds of meats were ample, and the demand was generally and freely met at essentially unaltered prices.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Beef, chuck roasts, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Beef, corned and smoked, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Beef, rounds, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Beef, rumps, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Beef, porter-house steak, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Beef, sirloin steak, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Beef, rump steak, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Beef, corned, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Mutton, hind quarters, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Mutton, fore quarters, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Mutton, legs, ₽ ℔	10 @ 12½
Mutton, shoulders, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Mutton, chops, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Lamb, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Veal, hindquarters, ₽ ℔	11 @ 12
Veal, forequarters, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Veal cutlets, ₽ ℔	15 @ 17
Pork, fresh, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Pork, salted, ₽ ℔	10½ @ 11
Pork, jowls, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Roasting Pigs, each	[illegible]
Soup Meats, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Smoked Beef, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Bacon, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Hams, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Shoulders, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Tongues, each	[illegible]
Lard, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Lard, by the tub, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Sausages, City made, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Tripe, ₽ ℔	[illegible]

POULTRY AND GAME.

The inquiry has been quite brisk, and prices have been well supported.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Chickens, Broilers, ₽ pair	[illegible]
Fowls, Bucks Co., ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Fowls, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Turkeys, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Geese, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Geese, each	[illegible]
Ducks, ₽ pair	[illegible]
Ducks, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Guinea Fowls, ₽ pair	[illegible]
Pigeons, Squab, ₽ dozen	[illegible]
Pigeons, Wild, ₽ dozen	[illegible]
Wood Duck, ₽ pair	[illegible]
Black Ducks, ₽ pair	[illegible]
Canvass Back Ducks, ₽ pair	[illegible]
Red Head Ducks, ₽ pair	[illegible]
Widgeon, ₽ pair	[illegible]
Teal, ₽ pair	[illegible]
Snipe, English, ₽ dozen	[illegible]
Partridges, ₽ pair	[illegible]
Quails, ₽ pair	[illegible]
Prairie Chickens, ₽ pair	[illegible]
Venison, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Rabbits, ₽ pair	[illegible]
Hares, ₽ pair	[illegible]
Squirrels, grey, each	[illegible]

FISH.

Dealers generally report an average amount of sales, without any very remarkable changes in prices. Some of the fish vendors remarked to-day that what Lent is to them, Advent is to the butchers and poultry dealers—the season of the most satisfactory run of custom.

Salmon Trout, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Brook Trout, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Mackerel, each	[illegible]
Codfish, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Pickerel, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Whitefish, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Blackfish, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Catfish, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Perch, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Eels, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Flounders, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Striped Bass, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Sea Bass, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Black Bass, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Fresh Cod, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Haddock, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Smelts, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Herring, fresh, ₽ dozen	[illegible]
Oysters, ₽ 100	[illegible]
Oysters, pickled, ₽ 100	[illegible]
Clams, ₽ 100	[illegible]
Crabs, soft, ₽ doz	[illegible]
Crabs, hard, ₽ doz.	[illegible]
Lobsters, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Salmon, City smoked, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Salmon, pickled, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Codfish, pickled, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Codfish, dry, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Mackerel, pickled, each	[illegible]
Mackerel, smoked, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Halibut, smoked, ₽ ℔	[illegible]

VEGETABLES.

The trade has been more animated. The demand has been good for the principal kinds. Prices have not varied materially.

Potatoes, Mercers, ₽ bbl	[illegible]
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ₽ bbl	[illegible]
Potatoes, Junes and Pinkeyes, ₽ bbl	[illegible]
Potatoes, ₽ bushel	[illegible]
Potatoes, ₽ half peck	[illegible]
Potatoes, Sweet, ₽ bbl	[illegible]
Potatoes, Sweet, ₽ bushel	[illegible]
Potatoes, Sweet, ₽ half peck	[illegible]
Turnips, ₽ basket	[illegible]
Turnips, ₽ peck	[illegible]
Parsnips, ₽ bunch	[illegible]
Carrots, ₽ bunch	[illegible]
Beets, ₽ bunch	[illegible]
Onions, ₽ peck	[illegible]
Cabbage, ₽ dozen	[illegible]
Cabbage, each	[illegible]
Cabbage, red, ₽ dozen	[illegible]
Cauliflowers, ₽ dozen	[illegible]
Cauliflowers, each	[illegible]
Tomatoes, ₽ quart can	[illegible]
Pumpkins, each	[illegible]
Celery, ₽ bunch	[illegible]
Parsley, ₽ bunch	[illegible]
Watercresses, ₽ quart	[illegible]
Spinach, ₽ basket	[illegible]
Spinach, ₽ peck	[illegible]
Leeks, ₽ bunch	[illegible]
Garlic, ₽ bunch	10 @ 12

FRUIT.

A pretty fair inquiry prevails to-day, at [illegible] revised quotations.

Apples, Table, ₽ peck	[illegible]
Apples, Cooking, ₽ peck	[illegible]
Apples, Crab, ₽ peck	[illegible]
Cranberries, ₽ quart	[illegible]
Hickory Nuts, ₽ quart	[illegible]
Walnuts, ₽ quart	[illegible]
Chestnuts, ₽ quart	[illegible]
Citron, preserved, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Oranges, ₽ dozen	[illegible]
Lemons, ₽ dozen	[illegible]
Cocoanuts, ₽ dozen	[illegible]
Figs, ₽ drum	[illegible]
Turkish Fig Cake, each	[illegible]
Dried Cherries, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Dates, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Raisins, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Currants, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Prunes, ₽ ℔	[illegible]

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The demand has been rather brisker for Butter and Cheese, yet quotations are unaltered.

Butter, State, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Butter, Orange County, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Butter, Orange County, by the tub, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Butter, Ohio, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Cheese, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Eggs, five for	[illegible]
Eggs, eleven for	[illegible]
Eggs, forty-four for	[illegible]
Honey, White Clover, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Honey, Buckwheat, ₽ ℔	[illegible]
Honey, ₽ can	[illegible]
Honey, ₽ bottle	[illegible]

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOS. B. WAY, stand No. 21; [illegible], stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. [illegible], stands Nos. [illegible]; [illegible], stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. [illegible], stand No. 195; J. [illegible], stand No. [illegible]; J. [illegible], stands Nos. 149 and 147.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 24, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—Forty and Fifty.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—[illegible].

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Conscript—[illegible].

[illegible] PARLOR OPERAS—Brooklyn—Afternoon at 2 o'clock: Love in Rags—Never too Late to Mend—Star Spangled Banner.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Pocahontas—[illegible]—The Irish Cousin.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—La Tour de Nesle—The Double-Bedded Room. Evening—La Tour de Nesle—John Jones.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Santa Claus—John Small—Dick Turpin.

NOUVEAU THEATRE FRANCAIS—Gabrielle.

FRENCH THEATRE—Mr. Sam Cowell's Concerts.

M. DU CHAILLU'S COLLECTION, No. 666 Broadway—Gorillas, &c.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

[illegible]

[illegible] University, Washington-square—[illegible] Pictures.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting: "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's "Spring," "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 368 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Ward's Ireland.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Senate yesterday, having entertained a brace of territorial and judicial bills introduced by Gen. Davis, went into executive session, and remained so until the adjournment, as pre-arranged, until Tuesday next. The House was engaged in an animated discussion of that question previous to all others, the Slavery question. Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, having the floor, expressed his willingness to surrender it to make way for a ballot, but the proposition having been declined, he indulged in the debate with unparalleled energy. He turned the responsibility for "irrepressible conflict" dogmas upon Southern fire-eaters, citing from the Richmond Enquirer of 1857 expressions of tenor identical with those of Mr. Seward's Rochester speech and of Helper's volume, only vastly stronger and decisive in their purport. From this point, the discussion assumed a catechetical turn, Mr. Farnsworth, in return to questions as to the readiness of Southern members to reopen the Slave-trade, receiving a volley of interrogatories in response as to his soundness upon the Fugitive Slave law, and in regard to Republican doctrines touching servile insurrection. The Republicans were thus obliged to abandon their systematic silence, and join in a disclaimer of such heresies. Toward the close of the contest, Mr. Nelson rose to a question of privilege—certain comments of the States newspaper upon a recent speech of his in the House, affording the text and pretext. A ballot ensued. It gave, out of 212 votes, 103 to Sherman, 27 to Millson, 19 to Gilmer, 10 to Bocock; scattering, 53. The House then adjourned.

The Democratic Senatorial caucus, after an elaborate discussion of the charges alleged by Senator Brown, of Mississippi, against Gen. Bowman, has agreed to nominate the latter for Senate printer by a vote of 20 to 5. The minority, it is stated, has declared its determination to coalesce if necessary with the Opposition to effect the defeat of the General.

The overland mail brings advices from San Francisco to the 2d inst. The news is of slight interest. Judge Terry, the slayer of Senator Broderick, had been arraigned before the Court of Sessions at San Francisco; and his counsel had made an ineffectual effort to procure the transfer to another tribunal in the same city. It was thought a mandamus would be obtained from the Supreme Court to compel the transfer. Business at San Francisco exhibited tokens of increasing animation. The arrivals from the Atlantic side had been few.

The Democrats of Oregon have held their convention for the nomination of delegates to the Charleston Convention. A minority bolted, after Senator Lane and Judge Deady had been selected; but, without making any rival nominations, after resolving to sustain any candidate named at Charleston. The new Oregon gold region was promising a yield of extraordinary value.

The intelligence from Victoria, British Columbia, is to Nov. 23, but is unimportant.

Williamsburgh had its Union Meeting last evening, when speeches were made by Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Mr. E. O. Perrin, Col. T. B. Thorpe and others, and a series of resolutions was adopted, all expressing profound love and respect for the Union, the Constitution, and the laws. Judge Parker and Mr. Perrin, the former impliedly, and the latter positively, attributed the Harper's Ferry outbreak to the "irrepressible conflict" doctrines of Mr. Seward. Brooklyn was not the only one of the suburbs of this city, which united in demonstrations of loyalty to the Union, last evening. At Newark there was a similar meeting, presided over by Mayor Bigelow, and largely attended by the citizens. Our reporter states that the resolutions were at once "conservative and soundly democratic," a brace of qualities which it must be admitted are not wholly inconsistent. The speeches of the occasion were furnished by Mr. T. F. Frelinghuysen, Col. J. W. Wall, Wm. K. McDonald, and others. At Washington, D. C., there was also an effort made for perpetuating the Union, but owing to a conviction of the majority present that the demonstration was inopportune and unnecessary, it separated with little of either union or harmony.

The Grand Jury made a brief but rather important presentment yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. Their attention has been called, from the nature of the business presented to them, to the number of what they term minor offences committed in the City, such as burglaries, larcenies, petty pilfering, and the keeping of disorderly houses. The determination of Recorder Barnard to break up this class of houses, has led to a host of indictments against their proprietors. The Grand Jury recommends that an ordinance be passed, ordering all saloons, dance houses, and places of that description, be closed at midnight, instead of being allowed to remain open, as they are at present, nearly through the night. They are of opinion that this would lead to a material reduction of crime, and remove difficulties which are now thrown in the way of the Police, inasmuch as when pursuit is now made after parties committing depredations, the culprits escape to these places and find shelter there. The Grand Jury also drew attention to the thieving dens of the Five Points, and recommend that they be broken up. To-day the Recorder will pass sentence on [illegible] convicted prisoners, and the term—one of the busiest on record—will end.

The Police Commissioners yesterday resolved to appoint none other than members of the old Police force to complete the number of new Policemen to be added to the Department in accordance with the resolution of the Supervisors. The Board appointed twenty-five Policemen, who were selected according to this rule.

The new iron screw-steamer *Monticello*, intended for the Washington and Alexandria line, and belonging to Messrs. H. B. Cromwell & Co., went on a trial trip down the bay yesterday. Her performances were highly satisfactory. She returned about 5 o'clock P. M.

The Stock Market reacted yesterday in favor of [illegible] prices, and closed firm in the afternoon, New-York Central, after opening at 73¾@¾, left off 74¼@½. The Western shares ¼@½ ℔ cent. up. There was a good demand for Money on temporary Loan at 6@7 ℔ cent., while Discounts were generally [illegible]. The Cotton Market was steady, with sales of 1,000 bales. Flour was in fair demand at former prices. Wheat was held above the views of buyers and was inactive. Corn was abundant and lower. The inquiry was brisker at the reduced rates. Provisions attracted considerable attention. Rio Coffee and New-Orleans Molasses were more sought after. Sugars, Rice, and Whisky were in less request. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes.

The Republican Convention.

The Republicans are to hold their National Convention at Chicago on the 13th of June. The Call issued by the National Committee was published yesterday morning in our columns. It differs essentially from ordinary notifications of this sort, and is much more comprehensive than a mere summons to a party Convention. Under the form of a Call, it really lays down a platform for the party thus summoned to assemble. It prescribes a political creed for all those who are asked to send delegates to the Convention. It may be well enough to present it anew for the consideration of our readers:

"The Republican electors of the several States, the members of the People's party of Pennsylvania, and of the Opposition party of New-Jersey, and all others who are willing to coöperate with them in support of the candidate who shall there be nominated, and who are opposed to the policy of the present Administration; to Federal corruption and usurpation; to the extension of Slavery into the Territories; to the new and dangerous political doctrine that the Constitution, of its own force, carries Slavery into all the Territories of the United States; to the reopening of the African Slave-trade; to any inequality of rights among citizens; and who are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union under the Constitution recently adopted by its people; of restoring the Federal Administration to a system of rigid economy, and to the principles of Washington and Jefferson; of maintaining inviolate the rights of the States, and defending the soil of every State and Territory from lawless invasion, and of preserving the integrity of this Union, and the supremacy of the [illegible] in this Government, at the expense of its existence, are invited to send from each State two delegates from every Congressional District, and four delegates at large to the Convention."

We consider this an eminently sound, conservative and comprehensive document;—and if it may be regarded as affording a correct and trustworthy indication of the platform and policy of the party in the approaching canvass, the Republicans may fairly challenge public faith and favor as a political organization with national aims, which they seek only through the channels of a legitimate partisan warfare. It is scarcely to be expected that, in the present temper of the public mind in that quarter, the Southern States will act with any party which opposes the extension of Slavery, or which makes issue upon any question connected with that subject. But the Republican Party is precluded, alike by its history and its constitution, from taking any other ground than that of hostility to the extension of Slavery,—and upon that point it has now, and will continue to have, as it had in 1856, the almost unanimous support of the people of the Northern States. The fact that the issue has nearly ceased to be a practical one, however it may affect the public interest in the canvass, cannot affect the position of the party in regard to it;—while the wise avoidance of specific measures by which the extension of Slavery into free territory is hereafter to be resisted, leaves ample scope for the union of all who agree upon the principle, however widely they may differ as to the practical methods by which it is to be carried into effect. Some may still adhere to the doctrine that Congress should prohibit it by positive law,—while others may be content to leave it to the sovereign action of the people themselves, or even to the judicial decision of their courts of law:—but there is no reason why they may not all act together under this Call, provided they concur in the other objects proposed to be accomplished. They are not required to enter upon any crusade against the Supreme Court, or to reaffirm their adhesion to forms of action which that Court has decided to be unconstitutional.

There is nothing in the Call, moreover, which gives countenance to the charge that the Republicans are unwilling to fulfill all the obligations of the Constitution, or that they are indifferent to the rights and the interests, the peace and the welfare, of the Southern States. On the contrary, *those only* are invited *to send delegates to the Convention*, who are "in favor of maintaining inviolate the rights of the States, and *defending the soil of every State and Territory from lawless invasion.*" If the Republicans will give practical effect by all the means in their power to this declaration, they will afford a complete and effective answer to the charge that they look with favor or toleration upon such crusades as that of Brown, and that the power of the Government, if in their hands, would not be used, with vigor and fidelity, for their suppression. With their declared hostility to the corruptions of the Administration, the restoration of the African Slave-trade, and the schemes and purposes of the disunion party of the Southern States, the whole body of the people of the North will heartily concur.

Whether it was so intended or not, we regard this Republican Call as a substantial repudiation *of many of the false and dangerous* doctrines and purposes which the language of their leading organs and some of their public men has encouraged their enemies to charge upon them. It avoids all ultraisms—deals in no denunciations of classes or sections of our people, and presents no issues of principle or of policy, which can justly be regarded as hostile to the rights or the peace of the Southern States. So far as it goes, it is for the Opposition an auspicious opening of the Presidential campaign. We shall be curious to see how it may be received and followed up.

Who Made the Mexican Treaty?—It is not very remarkable that people should see their way through a dark place when they are furnished with light; but it is curious to see how they sometimes plume themselves upon their success. The news that a treaty has been made with Mexico appears to have enabled sundry of the editorial fraternity to understand the Mexican question, in all its bearings and *with all its surroundings. The following, from* the *Express* of Thursday, is an example:

"Now this is just the sort of treaty the *Express* has been stirring the Administration up to make with Juarez, for the past twelve months or more; and now that the President has taken the bull by the horns, the question is, will the Senate ratify it, and will the House of Representatives vote the necessary appropriations? * * * The commercial and territorial privileges it gives us are dog cheap at $4,000,000, and as one-half that sum goes to indemnifying our own people, for alleged grievances, resulting from the anarchical condition of our neighbor, justice alike to our own citizens, and a patriotic regard for the welfare and advantage of our country at large, it seems to us, ought to make the ratification of the treaty a certainty."

"For the past twelve months and more" the *Express* has been at the tail of those journals whose ignorance, flippancy and abuse in treating upon the Mexican question, have excited the pity of those who really possess any true conception of the [illegible] weeks since that journal [illegible] ment of any moneys for the rights of way through Mexico, and its last news from that country, received a few days since, was headed in sensation capitals, "*Miramon triumphant! Defeat of the Liberals! The Juarez Government used up!*" So steadily has the *Express* seized upon every opportunity to make it appear that the Liberals were always defeated, and the party not worthy of the slightest confidence or support, that it was supposed to be laboring for the success of the Church, or Monarchical faction. In stating that this treaty is the work of the President, or that "the President took the bull by the horns," the *Express* falls into a most unhappy error, as usual. The treaty was actually made *in spite of the President.* This point ought to be thoroughly understood by the public, for, if the Mexican treaty is supposed to be the work of the President, Mr. McLane's labors may be stultified. The President had nothing to do with the designing or effecting the treaty now made, because his knowledge of Mexican affairs is too limited to enable him to do anything of the kind. The treaty, as made, is of a nature never contemplated by the President, and no one is more astounded at the result of Mr. McLane's mission than himself. The President took no bull by the horns, or, if he did, the bull threw him. When he picks himself up, he may realize his condition, and advise the Senate to save him from the chance of another such collision.

"Blowing Hot and Cold."

The *Express* says that, in its comments upon the late Union meeting, the Times "blows hot and cold." That is so:—though we presume the *Express* had no rational conception of the meaning of the phrase when it used it. The Times blew "hot" upon some of the transactions of [illegible] meeting and "cold" upon others. In this particular it differs from the *Express*, which seems incapable of even detecting any difference between the several acts of that dramatic performance. It sees the word "Union" over the door, and that is all it knows or cares about the whole proceeding. It knows precisely how to "blow" when it gets the signal.

Our course is somewhat different. We endeavored to judge that meeting, and each part of it, as we judge everything else, on its merits. The ostensible object and purpose of the meeting had our hearty approbation. We thought it eminently proper that the citizens of New-York should thus unite, in declaring to the South that they do not indorse or approve of Brown's invasion, or of any similar attempt to invade their rights or disturb their peace. And we urged repeatedly, in advance of the meeting, the propriety of giving to this sentiment the strongest possible utterance on behalf of the great body of the people of this City. To this extent, and with reference to this end, we blew "hot,"—from the outset. And so likewise of everything in the proceedings in conformity with this purpose. We approved heartily and cordially of the general tenor of the resolutions, of some of the speeches, and especially of the admirable, manly, and equitable letter of Ex-President Fillmore. And that approbation we have freely expressed.

But for the speech of Mr. O'Conor, and for the evident purpose of some of the other speakers to pervert this Union meeting to purely party purposes, we have nothing but censure and condemnation. So far as they are concerned we blow "cold" most decidedly; and if the *Express* does not do the same thing, it is simply because its devotion to the Union is far less cordial than its hatred of Republicanism, and because it is perfectly willing to see the sentiment of this City and the North utterly misrepresented, for the purpose of indulging its party resentments. Mr. O'Conor has a perfect right to regard Slavery as a blessing, to insist upon it as a moral, beneficent and just institution, and to censure and denounce all who differ from him on that point, if he sees fit so to do. We have no fault to find with him personally for anything that he chose to say on that occasion. But when his sentiments are put forward as the voice of the North,—when the attempt is made to convince the people of the Southern States that we, of New-York, will not interfere with their rights or disturb their peace, because we regard Slavery as a blessing, we shall not hesitate to brand the shallow trick as it deserves. The people of New-York hold no such opinions. There is not a tenth part of our population who believe, with Mr. O'Conor, that Slavery is a beneficent, just and Christian institution; and we agree perfectly with Dr. Bellows, that it is a shame and an outrage to pretend, even for the sake of the Union, that such are the opinions and sentiments of the North. If they are, why did the North abolish Slavery? If New-York believes in the excellence of the institution, why does it not seek its restoration? Why has no single voice been lifted up within our boundaries for the last fifty years, for the reinstatement of a form of labor, which is thus presented as having so strong a hold upon their judgment and their benevolence? Mr. O'Conor must know, as well as every other intelligent citizen, that the sentiments which he expressed at the Union meeting are not the sentiments of any considerable number of the inhabitants *of the Northern States. He knows that* any party which should avow them as the basis of its party creed, would be swept from existence the very first time the people should have a chance to deliver their verdict upon them. Any attempt, therefore, to palm them off upon the South as Northern sentiments—to conciliate Southern power and strengthen the Federal Union on such a basis,—is simply to deceive and mislead the people of the Southern States; and in the exercise of its own judgment, and in the interest of truth and common sense, The Times will denounce it as a flagrant offence against justice and good faith.

The fact is, the Union must be preserved by the truth, if it is to be preserved at all. It cannot be strengthened or cemented by *false pretences. The South has a perfect* right to know, fully and accurately, what are the sentiments and the intentions of the North upon the *subject of Slavery; and* then it has to consider what it will do about it, *when it does understand them. One thing may* be regarded as settled at the outset,—the South must tolerate a very distinct and unequivocal *disapproval of Slavery on the part of* the North,—or it must go further and fare much worse. It can dissolve the Union ten times over, before it can bring the people of the North to an indorsement of Slavery as an institution which ought to be preserved and fortified. If that is the end it proposes to itself in this new crusade, it may as well stop at the outset. The North does not, and will not, hold or profess to hold any such opinion. It has given the strongest possible proof of its hostility [illegible], notwithstanding [illegible] wherever it had [illegible] the South may only [illegible] it will insist upon excluding it, wherever it has the right to exercise any such authority.

But, on the other hand, we believe the Southern States may also rely upon this,—that the North will not interfere with Slavery within their limits, or countenance any attempt to invade their rights or disturb their peace. The South has a right to demand this at our hands;—and as far as the Times is concerned, they will find us ready at all times to second that demand. So far as the Union meeting pledged the people of this City to that point,—so far as it went to assure the South that we understand and will respect their rights,—it expressed the public sentiment, and uttered truly the public voice. But when it went beyond that, and attempted to pledge the North to the support of Slavery, *per se*, it falsified the truth of history, and took ground which none but the most subservient of party Presses can even pretend for a moment to regard as expressive of Northern sentiment, or as likely to be sustained by the Northern States.

Victor Hugo and John Brown.

Victor Hugo, of all the exiles of French Democracy the most democratic, has spoken his mind in the matter of John Brown to the whole Republic of the United States. To say this is to say that he has spoken it well, with emphasis with fervor, in that clear and vigorous prose which is the prerogative of great poets. As a piece of literary composition, this voice which comes to us from the Isle of Jersey is highly note-worthy, glittering with antithesis, rising perpetually into a quite dithyrambic grandeur of statement, and full of that effective pathos of the footlights in which the taste of our time so greatly delights and of which the author of the *Orientales* and *La Legende des Siècles* is an unrivalled master. Of course, our Southern friends will deny even this merit of form to a series of apostrophes twenty times more insulting to their patriarchal institution than the most reckless rhapsodies of a Cheever, or the most biting sarcasms of a Wendell Phillips. They will probably take measures at once to retaliate on the poet as they do on the North, by a decree of non-intercourse. To possess a copy of *Notre Dame de Paris* will doubtless become a capital crime in South Carolina, and the luckless wight who shall be caught hanging upon the pages of *Les Derniers Jours d'un Condamné* in Virginia, will be instantly made to realize the situation which that work so thrillingly describes, and be set to meditating his own speedy demise in a Charlestown cell.

We at the North can afford to deal with the matter more calmly. We shall not affect any cheap and frivolous contempt for the prospective flagellation which Victor Hugo administers to us. The sincere convictions of a man of great genius, who has made his mark deeply in his day and generation, and who professes a sympathy, which his acts have proved, with the fundamental principles of our national institutions, are not to be lightly esteemed, nor met with vulgar scoffs. The picture which Victor Hugo presents to us of himself, "kneeling with tears before the great spangled banner of the New-World, and with clasped hands and profound and filial respect imploring the illustrious American Republic, sister of the French Republic, to see to the safety of the universal moral law, to save John Brown, and demolish the scaffold of the 16th of December," is not to be dismissed with a shallow sneer at its theatrical effulgence. Let us do all justice to Victor Hugo, that we may satisfy ourselves fairly whether Victor Hugo has or has not done justice to us. *Fas est et ab hoste doceri*, and Victor Hugo is by no means our enemy. He is a fanatic of liberty, and of liberty as our wildest demagogues understand it. He loves America because he hates Kings. He has just put forth, in the latest, and, in some respects, the most remarkable of his works, his conception of universal history in terms which would have made the heart of Jefferson tingle with delight had that enemy of all antiquities been living to enjoy them. For Victor Hugo all the evil of the world is summed up in the story of sovereigns. He has done his best, in vain, to brand the greatest of living Monarchs as the incarnate evil genius of the nineteenth century; and after failing to fix upon the Emperor of the French, the *sobriquet* of Napoleon the Little, he has devoted himself to proving that the son of Hortense is assuredly a more frail and fearful Beast of Darkness than was dreamt of in the Apocalypse.

When he tells us then that we are committing "a crime surpassing the first fratricide in iniquity," and horrifying the world with the spectacle of "Spartacus slain by Washington," we have every reason to believe that the tale of John Brown's raid may truly strike in this sense the minds of foreign enthusiasts, who build their best hopes of the future of mankind upon us and our success, and who would lament our failure as their own.

What, then, are the facts on which this awful indictment against America is founded?

In part it rests upon that wild and feverish haste with which the trial of Brown was conducted in Virginia. When we urged patience and the forms of a more grave and humane justice upon our Virginian friends, they angrily *assailed us as foes of them and their honor.* Here is a far-away foreigner, no foe of them and theirs, quite beyond the suspicion of a wish to be sent to Congress from a Republican district in New-York, and beyond the temptation of making money by his opinions of Virginia, who takes these proceedings at Charlestown in an infinitely more intense disgust. Ought not this to show afresh to our friends beyond Mason & Dixon's line, the extreme unwisdom of so managing their justice as to provoke such emotions in the observant mind of the civilized world? Ought it not, at least, to teach them that a desire to see John Brown mercifully dealt with did by no means argue the partisan sectionalism of those who felt it at the North?

So far, then, as this cause of his distress is *concerned, we admit that Victor Hugo, loving* America, had good reason to lament that an American State should even appear to have *been driven by its fears for Slavery into a hot* and hasty administration of justice. So far, *we cry peccavimus; the John Brown, history* does us here no credit; on the contrary, sore discredit. It was indeed a bad business badly *managed. We accept the tears of the exile of* Jersey. But does this make us criminals worse than Cain? Victor Hugo thinks the Union has murdered a man better than Abel, and that henceforth "the fasces of the splendid Republic will be bound together with the running noose that hung from the gibbet of John Brown;" that we "have preserved our infamy, but sacrificed our glory."

To this the answer is very simple. The Union has not murdered John Brown. Victor Hugo's zeal for American liberty has outrun his knowledge of American institutions. The American Republic, which he invokes, is by no means a sister of the French Republic, which he himself did so much to make impossible. In the American Republic, vested rights are as sacred as Victor Hugo would have personal theories to be. Ours is a liberty which grows by toleration, by the endurance of incongruities which cannot be suddenly removed, without tearing up the nerves and ruining the health of the whole body politic. To Victor Hugo, hating Slavery, nothing seems more simple than that Slavery should be assailed, turned out, beaten to death. Our crime then clearly is, that we do not think with him on this matter. Our crime is the crime of the people of France, who decline to assassinate their Emperor and invoke civil war, because a number of the best of Frenchmen dislike the *régime* of the Tuileries, and despise its courtiers. Victor Hugo cannot forgive them, and he, therefore, cannot forgive us. By a singular chance, the same day, the 2d of December, represents the destinacy of both nations. It will now be doubly blackened in the poet's calendar. But Napoleon III reigns, and has made France mightier and happier than she had been for forty years before he reached the throne; and the cause of Freedom in America is assuredly not less advanced this day than it would have been had the Northern States invaded Virginia under the command of President Buchanan, hung Gov. Wise and Mr. Hunter, and raised John Brown to the Presidency. Victor Hugo is a great poet, but he adds a fresh illustration to the old truth, that no prophets are so persistent as those whose prophecies are never fulfilled, and no teachers so strenuous as those whose lessons invariably turn to naught.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From the Pacific Coast.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL—LATER FROM CALIFORNIA, OREGON, ETC.

[illegible] Station, Mo., Friday, Dec. 23.

The Overland mail, with San Francisco dates of Dec. 2, arrived at this station at 11½ o'clock on Tuesday night.

The following is the summary of the California news furnished by this mail:

The steamer *Cortes* sailed on the 29th ult. for Panama, taking one hundred and eighteen passengers. On her return she will bring up the mail which was to have left New-York Dec. 5.

Judge Terry, indicted for killing Senator Broderick in a duel, was arraigned on the 28th, to plead in the Court of Sessions of San Francisco. His counsel moved for a transfer of the case to the Fourth District Court, also in San Francisco, which was denied. The case was postponed till the 30th, to give the defendant time to apply to the Supreme Court for a *mandamus* compelling the transfer.

Col. J. W. Pardee, an old and much-respected citizen, formerly manager of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s banking business, died suddenly on the 29th inst., of hemorrhage of the lungs.

There were about six hundred thousand dollars in the State Treasury on the 1st.

Snow had fallen to the depth of four feet in the Sierra Nevada Mountains; "notwithstanding which," says the Placerville *Observer*, "we see many persons on foot and horseback, or with trains of pack-mules, pushing on to reach the Horseshoe Mines."

Over three tons of silver ore arriv[illegible] Francisco on the 29th ult.

Encouraging news from Carson Valley continues to be received. New discoveries of gold and silver, and, latterly, of lead, were frequently reported.

Henry Meredith, of Nevada, recently purchased a one-fortieth share in the original Comstock silver mines, for $10,000.

The San Francisco *Standard* says that if the levee is not instantly repaired, that city will be inundated.

The month of November was one of almost continued storms and rains, and has given augury of an unusually wet season.

FROM OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

The steamer *Panama* arrived at San Francisco on the 18th, bringing Oregon dates of the 25th ultimo.

A Democratic Convention had been held in Oregon City. Sixteen delegates from eight counties withdrew, leaving eleven counties represented. Those who remained elected Gen. Lane and Judge Deady as delegates to the Charleston Convention, instructing them to vote for Gen. Joe Lane for President. The seceders resolved to support the nominee of the Charleston Convention, but elected no delegates.

Oregon papers contain further accounts from the new Similkameen gold mines, representing them as a reality and probably extensive. Gold has been found a hundred miles above the point where it was first discovered. As evidence of the richness of these mines, an account says that the parties discharged from service immediately fitted out at Colville and went there, and soldiers who had not worked more than three or four months exhibited $600 or $800 cash. Already several parties have started for the diggings. From the Dallas Company, about fifty organized at Portland for the same purpose, but there would be no great rush until Spring.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer *La Bouchere* arrived on the 26th from Victoria, bringing 154 passengers and dates of the 23d ult.

On the 22d a steamer arrived at Victoria from New-Westminster, with about $100,000 in gold and 175 passengers. The passengers gave a flattering account of the Upper Fraser's River diggings, but the prospect of a severe Winter was causing the entire abandonment of that region till next Spring. Lower Fraser's River was free of ice, and the miners were disposed to stay during the Winter. About 1,500 miners remain at the Vancouver diggings. The general impression at Fraser's River was, that there would be an immigration of 10,000 into British Columbia by the close of March, but there does not appear any good foundation for these extravagant expectations.

Major Downie was on his way down from the upper Fraser River region by the Lillivet trail and Port Douglass. There were reports of his having made some valuable geographical discoveries on his journey from the coast to Fort Alexander, among which were a chain of lakes extending along the route one hundred and fifty miles, so that steamers drawing twelve inches of water can navigate a distance of 100 miles further than steamers drawing four feet, which latter run on Senas river, and a practicable portage of forty miles will then reach Fort Alexander. These reports are looked upon at Victoria as important—as, if true, the upper mining districts will be much more accessible than heretofore, being brought almost within water communication of Victoria.

Numerous buildings of wood and brick were being erected at Victoria, and real estate was said to be rising. The papers contain not a word bearing on the late San Juan difficulty.

COMMERCIAL.

Only a light trade was doing, and no large operations were ventured upon. Candles were weaker, and without buyers at over 20c. Coal very firm. Coffee unchanged. Pig Iron sells at about $33 to from the ship. Nails dull. Oils quiet. Provisions moving in quantities without improvement. Twelve hundred firkins of old Butter were sold at auction yesterday at 12½c. Shipments via the Isthmus were affecting the market unfavorably, as the calculations of the quantities coming were at fault. Lard in tins was worth [illegible]. Small lots of Pork were selling at $18 ℔ bbl. and $10 for half bbls.; prime at $14 50; bagged Hams, $11@$11 50, and patent covers very dull. Bacon, $12. Rice quiet and unchanged. Raw Sugar heavy, with limited sales at former rates. Eastern crushed weak. French Brandies nominally firmer. Domestic Spirits were moderately in demand. Brandy, [illegible]; low-proof Whisky, [illegible]; pure Spirits, [illegible]; Alcohol in barrels and Spirits Turpentine dull and heavy. Teas without animation. Cask Claret still ruling high.

Arrived, Nov. 29, steamer *Uncle Sam* from Panama. Sailed, Nov. 30, ship *Grey Feather* for Valparaiso.

The Pike's Peak Express.

St. Louis, Friday, Dec. 23.

The Pike's Peak Express arrived here this morning, with $10,000 in gold dust.

The advices from Denver City are to the 14th inst. Both branches of the Legislature had adjourned, after perfecting a code of laws for the government of Jefferson Territory. An extra session is to be held on the 23d of January.

Elections are to be held in all the counties on the first Monday in January for the election of local officers, and a general organization under the new order of things.

Utah advices to the 1st inst. are also received by

[illegible] of general interest.

Meeting of [illegible] Delegates.

Washington, Friday, Dec. 23.

Delegates fully representing the [illegible] Whig and Union Parties, met here [illegible], when, after some discussion, of a [illegible] character, the following resolution was adopted:

That the Chairman of this meeting be authorized and requested, in conjunction with the Chairman of the National Council American Committee and the Chairman of the Whig and National Committee, to call a National Union Convention, for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, and to issue an address, if it shall seem expedient to them, to the people of the United States, suggesting the mode of electing delegates to the said Convention, and setting forth the reasons, which make the present Union movement indispensable to the [illegible] of the Government. The meeting was harmonious and unanimous in its action.

Sixty or Eighty Persons [illegible].

St. Louis, Friday, Dec. 23.

The steamer *Diligent*, from Alton, is [illegible] at the Chain, ten miles above this city. Sixty to eighty persons are on board of her without [illegible], and the ice prevents any communication [illegible] with the shore. Strong efforts are making to [illegible] them from starvation.

[illegible]

A monster cannon, for the Government, [illegible] cast this morning at the [illegible], under the superintendence of Lieut. [illegible], with complete success. It weighs over thirty-five tons, and is called the "Floyd."

Murder at Sea.

Boston, Friday, Dec. 23.

Wm. Marren, steward of the ship *[illegible]*, has been convicted in the United States [illegible] Court, at Salem, of the murder of Capt. [illegible], a passenger, on the voyage home.

Fire at Augusta.

Augusta, Ga., Friday, Dec. 23.

Luther Roll's carriage establishment in this city, was destroyed by fire last night. A number of carriages and buggies were consumed. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss is insured in the Southern Mutual Company.

Adjournment of the Court of Appeals.

Albany, Friday, Dec. 23.

The Court of Appeals adjourned to-night. In the case of [illegible] Clark against the City of New-York, in which judgment had been rendered in favor of Clark for $120,000, a new trial is ordered.

The War Steamer Narragansett.

Norfolk, Friday, Dec. 23.

The war steamer *Narragansett* went on another trial trip to-day.

Execution of a Wife Murderer.

Harrisburg, Pa., Friday, Dec. 23.

Hulsebury, the negro convicted some time since of the murder of his wife, was executed this morning.

W. H. Gibson Admitted to Bail.

Columbus, O., Friday, Dec. 23.

W. H. Gibson has been admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000, to appear before the Court, [illegible] January, when a motion for a new trial will be argued.

The Schooner Samuel Chase.

Norfolk, Friday, Dec. 23.

The schooner *Samuel Chase*, of New-York, wrecked at Rogers Island, will prove nearly a total loss.

Trade of Baltimore.

Baltimore, Friday, Dec. 23.

Exports of the week [illegible]
Increase over same week last year [illegible]
Imports of the week [illegible]
Decrease, as compared with corresponding week last year [illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Friday, Dec. 23.

Cotton steady; sales to-day 11,000 bales at 10¾c.@10⅞c. for Middling; sales of the week [illegible] bales. Receipts last week [illegible] bales, against [illegible] in the corresponding week last year. Exports [illegible] bales; total exports up to this time, [illegible]. Receipts ahead of last year, 200,000 bales. Receipts at all Southern ports ahead of last year, [illegible] bales. Stock at New-Orleans, [illegible] bales. [illegible] declined ⅛c., at 8⅝c.@7⅞c. Eastern Hay [illegible]. Coffee closed firm at [illegible]; sales of the week, 14,000 bags. Imports, 17,000 bags. Stock at the port 68,000 bags, against 46,000 the same time last year.

Philadelphia, Friday, Dec. 23.

Flour steady; superfine, [illegible]. Wheat dull; sales of 2,000 bushels red at [illegible]; white, $1 40@$1 50. Corn lower; sales 4,000 bushels new yellow, at [illegible]. Whisky firm at 26½c.@27¼c. Exports of the week, [illegible]; increase over same week last year, [illegible]. Imports of the week, $117,000; decrease as compared with same week last year, [illegible].

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

Joshua F. Bridge, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms, in the Gräefenberg Institution, No. 32 Park-row, New-York. Irregularities and diseases of women of every description, [illegible] chronic and malignant diseases, (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing depot of Warner, Peck & Co., No. 376 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

Merry-making—Knickerbocker.—"Irving Memorial," containing a steel-plate engraving, a Christmas Letter by Mr. Irving, lithographed, Sunnyside illustrated, numerous Letters, Anecdotes, Reminiscences, &c., all in the January KNICKERBOCKER, in addition to the best Stories, Sketches and Poems of the month, by Hon. George Bancroft, Tuckerman, &c. Price 25c. For sale everywhere. KNICKERBOCKER for 1860 and "Merry-Making," a large new line Engraving, and Splendid Christmas Present, only $3.
JOHN A. GRAY, Publisher,
Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st., New-York.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—[illegible] SELLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts., have now in store and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a large and well-assorted stock of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, embracing all varieties of Cashmere, Merino, Wool and Silk Undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, Robes de Chambre, Wool Jackets, &c.

Gentlemen desirous of procuring well made and good fitting Shirts, ready-made, or made to order from measure, can find them at the above establishment.

For the Holidays.
AT TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.,
Will be found the largest and most beautiful assortment of confections for the Holidays in the City. Fancy articles for dressing Christmas trees, beautiful in design and endless in variety. A large and splendid assortment of fancy boxes, French candies, &c., &c. Also, boned turkeys, chicken salad, pickled oysters, calves' foot jelly, Charlotte Russe, and all seasonable articles ready or furnished to order for New-Year's tables.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Whoever is troubled with Coughs, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, will find these "Troches" a most admirable remedy. Indeed, at this season of the year, those at all inclined to bronchial complaints should not be without them. They are prepared by Messrs. JOHN I. BROWN & SON, who, as apothecaries, rank among the first in this city, and are sold by all the principal druggists.—*Boston Journal.* Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture, at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & Co. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Gentlemen and Ladies, if you want to get a good pair of double-soled Boots, just call at CAHILL'S, where you can get well suited in any style. He has reduced his stock down to first cost, in order to close this concern. S. CAHILL, No. [illegible] Broadway.

Spring Beds.—$6 to $9 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. [illegible] Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Agents for [illegible] to the trade and hotel furnished.

Clirehugh Invites gentlemen of discriminating taste, who may have unfortunately lost their hair, to call and inspect the most perfect hair covering ever introduced. To be obtained only at his establishment, No. 205 Broadway, cor. Fulton-st.

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids, Fronts, &c. Wigs, [illegible] for sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

"Christmas Comes but Once a Year."—Our superior Shirts, Collars and Gloves are the best presents for gentlemen. Call at No. [illegible] Broadway, or No. 231 Broadway. IRA PEREGO & SON.

White's Festival Hat is now ready; ALSO LADIES' FANCY FURS, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH, &c., made up in best style at WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, southwest corner 8th-av. and 25th-st. Medicines warranted strictly pure, and dispensed with the utmost care.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES. AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURES.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. [illegible], Dec. 23, 1859.

41, 51, 47, 56, 55, 3, 31, 45, 74, 47, 20, 75, 30, 40.

Class No. [illegible], Dec. 23, 1859.

4, 26, 5, 60, 11, 39, 72, 56, 66, 13, 47, 31, 36, 45.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 23, 1859.

GEO. G. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

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405 Broadway, Up Stairs.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FINE LONDON WATCHES [illegible], at the Lowest Time Prices. DIAMOND JEWELRY, LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, SOLID GOLD JEWELRY, AT FACTORY PRICES, [illegible] PER CENT. LOWER THAN REGULAR STORE PRICES. R. C. PEACOCK, London, represented by DAVID RAIT, NO. 405 BROADWAY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ROBERT RAIT & CO., No. 261 BROADWAY, Opposite the City Hall, Importers and Manufacturers of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, by the most celebrated makers of LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GENEVA. Strangers and the public are respectfully invited to inspect their large stock of DIAMOND AND OTHER FINE JEWELRY, SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, &c., AT PRICES VERY LOW.

GREAT BARGAINS IN THE FINE ARTS.

Stock to be closed out immediately.

THE IMMENSE STOCK OF ENGLISH, FRENCH and GERMAN ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c., late of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, affording AN OPPORTUNITY NEVER BEFORE MET WITH to supply at almost NOMINAL PRICES articles now considered as a necessity in every family of taste. S. T. WILLIAMS, Successor.

WHAT SHALL I BUY FOR A PRESENT?

Is the anxious inquiry at this season of the year. We beg to suggest a patriotic answer: AN AMERICAN WATCH, Which may be found at retail with J. BURRILL & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, And at wholesale of ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents of the Company, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of John-st.

A PRESENT FOR YOUR WIFE.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR DAUGHTER.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR SISTER.

A Present sure to Please any Lady Friend, is one of the WILCOX AND GIBBS' SEWING MACHINES. PRICE $30 TO $[illegible]. DEPOT NO. 508 BROADWAY, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.

CARBUNCLE, CAMEO, BLOOD-STONE, ENAMELED, ETRUSCAN, GARNET, PEARL, DIAMOND, CORAL, AGATE, HAIR, CORNELIAN, ONYX, And all other kinds. For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS, NEW PATTERNS.

ETRUSCAN, CURB, WARSAW, CHASED AND PLAIN BELCHER, ADELAIDE, CABLE, And all other styles. For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

LADIES' EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS.

CORAL EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS. FLORENTINE AND ROMAN MOSAIC SETS. ALL GOLD EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS. For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' GOLD BAND BRACELETS.

Engraved and Plain, New and Beautiful Styles. Also, ROLLER CHAIN BRACELETS, Rich Patterns. For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES

At bargains. The subscriber has received two invoices of Ladies' Gold Watches, with orders to sell them for cash at extremely low prices, and he is now selling them at full twenty-five per cent. less than the usual retail prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS

Cleaned and repaired in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS! SILVER-PLATED WARE.

A very large assortment of ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN and AMERICAN Manufacture. TEA-KETTLES, URNS, with LAMPS, CASTERS, in endless variety, DISH-COVERS, VEGETABLE DISHES, TEA and COFFEE SETS, SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &c. For sale at low prices by WINDLE & CO., Importers, No. 56 Maiden-lane.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

THIRTY YEARS IN ONE PLACE.

LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RICHLY SILVER-PLATED WARE. USEFUL AND BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY BRIDAL GIFTS. RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Coffee and Tea Urns from $6 to $25	Casters from $2 to $12
Tea Sets from .... 7 to 40	Cake Baskets 4 to 8
Salvers .... 4 to 30	Pitchers ...... 5 to 15

Also, Children's Cups in great variety, Forks, Spoons, Tête-à-Tête Sets, Butter Dishes, Breakfast Casters, &c.

HOLIDAY PRESENT.

COMBINING USEFUL, ORNAMENTAL, AND OFTEN WANTED, Always kindly remembered for its Good Offices. A COMPLETE CASE OF HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES. With Manual of Directions for Family use. It costs but $4 or $5, and will be a source of relief and comfort for years. F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, and by dealers.

A NEW AND SPLENDID SERIES OF FENTON'S PHOTOGRAPHS—[illegible] inches. Just received from England by the LONDON STEREOSCOPIC CO., No. [illegible] Broadway (up stairs.)

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WOLFGANG; Or, THE WRECKER'S BEACON. A Story of the Wild Coast.

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Till Old Nick—
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On his back—
Mighty quick
Down the chimney came tumbling."

Also, the following Poems:

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Also,

GIVE IT UP—A Sketch by FANNY FERN, in which she gives the "horrid men" a "piece of her mind" on a subject that is just now attracting much attention from the public.

In addition to all these good things, THE LEDGER contains its usual variety of Editorials, Sketches, Wit and Wisdom, Current Items, Answers to Correspondents, &c., &c., &c.

THE INDEPENDENT,

Of this week, contains a communication from each of its special contributors, as follows:

A SERMON, By Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A POEM, By JOHN G. WHITTIER. Entitled BROWN OF OSSAWATOMIE.

An article by REV. DR. CHEEVER, On "BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS."

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE On FREEDOM IN FLORENCE.

Also—EDITORIALS:

WAS CHRIST A MAN?
A TRACT FOR THE TIMES.
THE STRIDES OF DESPOTISM.
LIGHT FROM THE SOUTH.
MORE TALK OF BOOKS.
HUMBOLDT ON THE SABBATH.

MISCELLANEOUS:

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And MINISTERIAL CHURCH REGISTER.
FOREIGN RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE AND GENERAL NEWS.
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"Of grave truth and sequel prophecy,"

has selected certain well-known passages as texts from which to select a series of graceful poetical satires. We have no idea who the author is, but this keen appreciation of human nature and finely wit displayed would do no discredit to Lowell. To those of our readers who wish to give at Christmas a cheap, but tasteful token of remembrance, which has also a real value, we recommend them to invest in this last offspring of dear old Madame Goose.

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A twister in twisting would twist him a twist,
And twisting his twists, seven twists he doth twist;
If one twist in twisting, untwists from the twist,
The twist, untwisting, untwists the twist.

A vaveiled rainbow overhead,
Lets down to life its varying thread:
Love's blue—joy's gold—and fair between,
Hope's shifting light of emerald green:
With either side in deep relief,
A crimson pain—a violet grief.
Wouldst thou, amid their gleaming hues,
Clutch after those, and these refuse?
Believe—as thy beseeching eyes
Follow their lines and sound the skies,—
There, where the fadeless glories shine,
An unseen angel twists the twine.

And be thou sure what tint soe'r
The broken rays beneath may wear,
It needs them all, that broad and white,
God's love may weave the perfect light!

The mind of the author (a lady of acknowledged fame in literary circles) has the happiest faculty of seeing in all around her—in the homeliest incident, a spiritual meaning; from a bit of choice satire, or a droll little fragment, are extracted sentiments of exceeding truth and beauty, telling of the "eternal verities" that we all shall realize. The little poem, "Larvæ," which was so much admired in the *Atlantic* a short time since, was a most felicitous illustration of this divinely-inspired power, but "Mother Goose" must speak for herself, and she will speak, through the smiles and the tears, and perchance the holy resolutions, and virtues of action or endurance that her able chronicler will elicit or inspire.

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GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 23, 1859—6 P. M.

The [illegible] receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 41 bbls. Ashes, [illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bush. Corn Meal, [illegible] bush. [illegible], Barley, 4,130 bush. Oats, 4,304 pkgs. Provisions and [illegible] bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales [illegible] have been made of small lots at [illegible] for Pots, and [illegible] for Pearls, [illegible]

BEESWAX—Sales, 1,300 lbs. American Y[illegible]

CANDLES—Adamantine continue in [illegible] request at full rates. Nothing really new in other [illegible]

COFFEE—Rio has been in [illegible] demand, and sales have been made of 4,601 bags, part at 11c.@12¾c. [illegible] The sales of other kinds have been confined to [illegible] bags [illegible] on [illegible] terms; 30 bags St. Domingo [illegible]

COPPER—Sheathing [illegible]

COTTON—Has been less active, yet steady. Sales, [illegible] bales, mainly to [illegible]. We quote Middling Upland at [illegible], and other grades in proportion.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been unimportant. Prices [illegible]

FISH—[illegible] in demand, chiefly at [illegible] Mackerel and Herring [illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour [illegible] fair request, and prices of desirable lots have advanced 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. Sales have been reported of 12,500 bbls. in lots, including very inferior to good superfine State, at $5 05 @$[illegible]; extra State at $5 25@$5 40, chiefly within [illegible]; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $[illegible]; extra Wisconsin at $[illegible]; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $[illegible]; inferior extra Ohio, at $[illegible]; round-hoop extra Ohio [illegible]

[illegible] at $[illegible] for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is [illegible] and steady. Sales have been made of 200 bbls. inferior to very [illegible] at $[illegible] ℔ bbl. Rye Flour [illegible] for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet, at $[illegible] for Jersey, $4 [illegible] for Baltimore and $4 [illegible] for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet. Parties continue to disagree about prices. No important sales [illegible]. A boat load of Milwaukee Club was [illegible] as having been sold on private terms. Corn has been freely offered and purchased at easier prices. Sales 25,800 bushels, at 83c.@87½c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern, and 85c. for new white Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye and Barley have been in moderate request at former rates. Oats are inactive, including Canada at 40c.@46½c.; Western at [illegible]; State at 45½c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at [illegible], and Southern at 40c.@ [illegible]. Mr. Wm. C. Corwin notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, thus: "Early in the week a very limited inquiry prevailed for State and Western Flour, prices of which slightly favored buyers. Within a few days, the demand has been more active, partly for export [illegible] and the market has been [illegible] qualities has improved, closing with an upward tendency. The principal holders are not eager to sell, and are not disposed to make any concessions, even to purchasers of large lots. The receipts during the week have been [illegible], insufficient to satisfy the wants of buyers. The circumstance has helped to increase the confidence of sellers. Southern Flour has been more freely offered than it has been sought after, yet the changes in prices have not been very important. Canada Flour has been in request, and with a small stock available, prices have been well supported. The week's sales of Wheat Flour add up 50,000 bbls. Holders of Wheat have been very firm throughout the week, and have generally refused to make any material reduction in the asking prices. Buyers have not been disposed to pay these, as they have been anticipating a reduction in the market favorable to their [illegible] operations has been seriously restricted. The receipts of Wheat have been very moderate, and have been mainly from Southern ports. The light sales reported below, and comprising all offered within the week, have been made at full rates for desirable lots. The market closed yesterday quiet, yet steady. The total sales of Wheat during the week have been [illegible] bushels. Corn has arrived [illegible], from the South. The demand has not been active. Holders have pressed their supplies on the market. Prices have declined [illegible], closing with a downward tendency."

HIDES—An active inquiry has been experienced from [illegible], and the sales amount to about 50,000, at a [illegible] advance over last week's rates. The market closes firmly, with but few importers offering their stocks, as they prefer to hold them over until Spring. The improvement in the Leather trade has helped to [illegible]. The principal sales have been [illegible] Buenos Ayres, at 23c., 6, 7 and 8 months; [illegible], at 28c., 6 months; 4,000 Central America, at 19c., 6 months; 2,700 Porto Cabello, part at [illegible], 6 months; 2,100 St. Domingo, part at [illegible], 6 months; 1,000 Vera Cruz, at 20c., 6 months; 1,000 [illegible], at [illegible], 6 months.

HOPS—Have been in request at steady rates. New, [illegible] ℔ lb.

IRON—Transactions have been unimportant. Prices [illegible] varied materially.

LEATHER—[illegible] dealers and manufacturers have purchased freely this week, and prices have advanced about 1c. ℔ lb. The stock has been much reduced.

LEAD—Has been less sought after at former quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported to-day of 350 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 52c.@53c., the latter—an extreme rate—for very superior, ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is inactive, including common, at $1 55@$1 57½; strained at $1 60@ $1 62½, and No. 2 at $1 75 ℔ 310 lb., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine exhibit no important changes. Spirits Turpentine has been freely dealt in, chiefly at [illegible] ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have attracted less attention, to-day, at essentially unaltered prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in demand at rising prices; sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $16 [illegible] for Mess, and $11 [illegible] $11 75 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been in request, [illegible] at 6½c.@10c. for Hams, and 6⅜c.@ [illegible] for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is inquired for at [illegible] ℔ lb. Lard is abundant and depressed; sales [illegible] tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Beef has attracted more attention, and sales have been made of 800 bbls., in lots, at $[illegible] for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50 @$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $[illegible] 25 for Country Mess; and $[illegible] 25 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $17 50@$19 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$14 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 15c.@25c. for State, and 11c.@[illegible] for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese sells at 6¾c.@ 11½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 100 tcs. at $3 50@$4 25, chiefly at $4, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 100 hhds. Cuba at 6¾c.@7¾c.; 300 hhds. New-Orleans (by auction,) at 7¼c.@8¾c.; 30 hhds. Melado and 100 boxes Havana on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been in rather limited request. Sales have been made since Tuesday last, of 53 hhds. Kentucky at 6¾c.@11c.; 44 cases Seed Leaf at 6c.@ [illegible]; 110 bales Havana at 25c.@38c.; with 160 bales Cuba and 50 bales Yara on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 650 bbls. at 26½c.@27c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 260 bales Cotton at ¼d. ℔ lb.; 100 bbls. Pork at [illegible]; 300 tierces Beef at 3s. 9d.; and 50 boxes Cheese at [illegible]. For London, 30 tierces Pork at 3s. 6d.; 500 bbls. [illegible] on private terms; 50 casks Rice and 5 tons Cloverseed at 30s.; and 400 boxes Cheese, 40s.

THE POPE TO BE PRAYED FOR.—The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec has issued a pastoral letter, ordering public prayers that the Pope may be relieved from the distresses which environ him. The efforts of the people of Italy are alluded to in the following fashion:

"In hearing the news of the peace concluded at Villafranca betwixt the Emperors of France and Austria, we conceived the pleasing hope that calm would be restored to the Papal States and that all fears for the temporal power of the Sovereign Pontiff were at an end. But the tidings which reach us every week from Italy apprise us that the storm raised against the august successor of Peter is far from calming, becomes day by day more [illegible] and menacing. Already has one important portion of his States rejected his authority; and it is to be feared that the spirit of insubordination and revolt, fanned by the enemies of religion, will communicate itself to the Provinces which have, as yet, remained faithful.

"It is not necessary to inform you, N. T. C. F., what is the aim of the enemies of all authority; it is evident that it is not the temporal power of the sovereign that they chiefly assail; it is the dignity of the Pontiff that they would fain pull down. It is his spiritual power that they desire to overthrow, because it restrains their [illegible] ambition, and imposes an obstacle to the progress of error and impiety. They know that the temporal power is serviceable to the Chief of the Church to assure his independence, and thus to enable him more efficaciously to fulfill his divine mission. This is why they strive to wrest from him these possessions which for many centuries he has held, and which are guaranteed to him by many numerous and incontestable titles."

MARRIAGE.—EVERY INTELLIGENT PERSON, married or contemplating marriage, male or female, enclosing a return stamp, with their address, will receive by return post an important work, containing truths which all should know. Address B. S. H., Station A, Spring-st., New-York.

ENGLISH PHEASANTS, SHOT BY DUKE OF Cambridge, for sale; also, English hares, pheasants, mutton, beef, bacon, Stilton, Cheddar, Gloucester and Derby cheese; Yarmouth bloaters, English Filberts, Scotch Lochfine herring, ling, cod-fish, [illegible], turkeys, &c. [illegible] No. 180 Maiden-lane, corner Pearl.

BROOKLYN PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Pastor.—All the pews in this church will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, for one year, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 3 commencing at 7½ o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather.

GREAT CURIOSITY.—PARTICULARS SENT free. Agents wanted. SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SABBATH-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The forty-[illegible] anniversary of the Sabbath School of the South [illegible] Dutch Church and No. [illegible] of the New-York Sunday School Union, will be celebrated in the Church, corner of [illegible] and [illegible], TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON. The services will be conducted by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. MACAULEY; an address will be delivered by Rev. [illegible], D. D., hymns appropriate to the occasion will be sung by the children; a collection will be taken. Exercises to begin at 3 o'clock.

TWENTIETH-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. ELBRIDGE [illegible], Pastor. Services TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock. A Christmas sermon. Subject—*The Nature and Issues of Christ's work.* In the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, the first of a series of discourses on the Representative Characters in the Old Testament. Subject—*Eve the Deceived.*

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Juvenile Missionary Association of Sunday-School No. 18, will be held in the Presbyterian Church in [illegible]-st., on SABBATH evening, 25th inst., at 7 o'clock. Revs. P. H. THOMPSON, WALTER CLARKE, J. H. BURTIS, and others, will be present, and address the Association. Friends of Sabbath-schools are cordially invited to be present. Singing by the children.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE ANNIVERSARY OF the Sunday School Missionary Associations connected with the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., will be holden in that church, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. C. C. GOSS, Sunday-School Missionary for Nebraska. Singing by the children. All those who are interested in Sunday-Schools are invited to attend.

EAST FORTIETH-STREET.—THE SECOND Anniversary of the Sunday Schools connected with Rev. Mr. Bailey's congregation will be held at the Hall No. 173 East 40th-st., near the 3d-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, at 7 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, of the Van Norman Institute; by Rev. W. P. ALEXANDER, of the Sandwich Islands' Mission, and by other gentlemen, as the time will allow.

COOPER INSTITUTE UNION SERVICES.—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, will preach in the great Hall, SUNDAY, Dec. 25, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Afternoon specially to young men, who are invited to bring their friends. Subject—*Christ the Messiah.* Rev. N. MURRAY, D. D., will preach at 7½ P. M. A Society of professional singers will lead the congregation, day and evening.

REV. DR. McNAMARA, AND THE FRIENDS of truth, including recent converts from Romanism, will meet in public conference the advocates of Roman doctrines, rites and ceremonies, in the new Metropolitan Assembly rooms, No. 110 Prince-st., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. No change of place of meeting at present. All are invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—REV. J. H. HOPKINS, Jr., will preach TO-MORROW (Christmas) EVENING, in the church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services 10½, 3, and 7½ o'clock. Seats free. The Fourth Anniversary of the Sunday School of the Memorial Church will be held in the church, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, at 7 o'clock.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL OF THE FORSYTH-ST. Methodist Episcopal Church, near Division-st., will give an Anniversary Exhibition on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 26. The exercises will consist of addresses, dialogues, solos and choruses—all by the children. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Exercises commence at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Children half price.

THE PROPHECY OF JOHN ITS OWN INTERPRETER.—A Lecture will be delivered by Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, in Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, proving the Revelations of John to be double prophecy, which, to a great extent, interprets itself. Chart and Key posted on remitting 10 cents for each to the Lecturer, post restante.

LAWRENCE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. McCLELLAND, Pastor, will preach as usual in the above Church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, Dec. 25, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place—in charge of Rev. BENJAMIN C. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Also on FRIDAY EVENING, at No. 66 West 11th-st., at 8 o'clock. Seats all free.

MARKET-STREET SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY (with Mission School No. 190) will take place TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, in Market-street Church. Speeches by Rev. Mr. GOSS, of Kansas, RALPH WELLS, Esq., and Rev. T. L. CUYLER.

THE REV. JOSEPH D. ANDERSON WILL preach in the "Chapel of the Home for the Friendless," No. 29 East 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., on NEXT and succeeding SABBATH EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. And at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., in his church, [illegible]

THE "AMERICAN MISSION TO ROMAN CATHOLICS," which was commenced on last Sunday in the Chapel in 11th-st., near 4th-av., will be continued EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M., and a *conference* meeting EVERY THURSDAY EVENING at the same place at the same hour.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, CORNER OF Broome and Chrystie sts. Service (CHRISTMAS DAY) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. In the AFTERNOON there will be prayers, an address, bread distributed to the poor, a Christmas Tree and presents to the children. No service in the EVENING.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av. Service for Deaf Mutes at 3 P. M., for others, willing to promote their welfare, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. A. SPENCER, D. D., will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

REV. J. J. SLOCUM WILL PREACH IN the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Avenue B and 5th-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, Dec. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the above church three times every Sabbath. Sunday-school Anniversary, next Sabbath afternoon, Jan. 1, 1860, at 3 o'clock.

REV. H. MATTISON WILL PREACH AN "Advent sermon" TO-MORROW MORNING, at Union Chapel, corner Broadway and 39th-st. The EVENING discourse, at 7 P. M., will be upon the *Recent progress and near approach of the Reign of Christ on earth.*

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, CORNER OF Broadway and 34th-st.—A discourse will be preached in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, by the Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, on *Righteousness, the Condition of National Tranquillity.*

COOPER INSTITUTE, HALL NO. 24.—Preaching by Elder H. J. ROBINSON. Subject next SABBATH, A. M.—*The Returning Prodigal.* P. M., 3 o'clock—*Christ's Advent brings the highest glory to God and the greatest good to man.* Seats free.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION IN THE GERMAN STYLE—By the Sunday School of the German Methodist Church, Wyckoff-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, at 6½ o'clock. Admittance free. Exercises in both the German and English languages.

REV. DR. CHAUNCEY, RECTOR OF ST. James', Yorkville, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, TO-MORROW EVENING. The quarterly collection for the mission will be taken up.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF SABBATH SCHOOL No. 136, connected with the Chapel of the Broome-st. Reformed Dutch Church, northwest corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st., will take place on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 25, at 7 o'clock. Addressed by the Pastor and others.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Subject for Evening—*Christ's Oneness with God.*

IN THE NORTHWEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 50th-st., near 8th-av., the Pastor, Rev. L. H. VAN DOREN, is expected to preach a Christmas Sermon in the MORNING, and at NIGHT, 7 o'clock, commence *a series of lectures to young people.*

APPRECIATE THE UNION, AND LIKEWISE fail not to hear Rev. J. P. NEWMAN deliver his popular lecture on Washington SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, 1859, at 7½ o'clock, at the Allen-st. *M. E. Church. Go early.*

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—ON THIRTY-Fourth-st.—The pastor, *Rev. J. L. G. McKown,* will preach TO-MORROW. Subject in the morning—*The Birth of Christ;* and in the evening—*Christ the Power of God and the Wisdom of God.*

THERE WILL BE DIVINE WORSHIP on SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Temple Emanuel, on 12th-st. Sermon by Rev. Dr. ADLER. Subject—*The present Deplorable Condition of the Israelites of Morocco.*

ALLEN-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. W. W. NEWELL, D. D., of Syracuse, will preach in this church, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the evening to Young Men. A welcome to all who will come.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH—FLEET-ST., BEtween Hudson-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Rev. THOMAS G. CARVER, Rector. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and on WEDNESDAY at 7½ P. M.

ABINGDON-SQUARE UNION CHURCH—Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square.—Preaching TO-MORROW, by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Babe at Bethlehem.* And at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Judgment Day.* Seats free.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, in Trenor Hall, corner of Broadway and 32th-st. In the evening the second lecture in the series on *The Young Men of the Bible* will be delivered. Seats free.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY, CORNER of Broadway and 32d st.—Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM. Services SUNDAYS, MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Seats free.

SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH, FIFTH-AV. and 21st st.—A sermon to the young will be preached by Rev. Dr. Macauley, TO-MORROW evening. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORfolk-st. Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Service at 10½ A. M. and at 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. Dr. VANKLEECK will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH IS ENGAGED to speak at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Dec. 25. Morning, 10½; evening, 7½ o'clock.

REV. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL will preach at Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway, TO-MORROW, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Christian Era.*

MINACLES.—FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST Church, 28th-st., near Broadway. Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening as above.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER 34th-st. and 8th-av.—Rev. J. A. McKEAN, of Philadelphia, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

EARLY SERVICE CHRISTMAS MORNING, at the Free Church of the Holy Innocents, West 37th-st., near Broadway, New-York, at 6½ A. M.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. Hodgson will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. There will be preaching in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS GREETING.—S. S. SNOW, PASTOR of the Second-avenue Church, will present the pure Word of God in reference to the impending crash of the nations of the world, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING, in Union Buildings, No. 165 Bowery. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder GEORGE STORRS will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Subject for the afternoon—*Do the Holy Scriptures teach the Doctrine of Eternal Sin and Suffering?* Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

REV. S. REMINGTON, PASTOR OF THE Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner 6th-av. and 41st-st., will preach in said place TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. Prayer and Conference meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH—On Bergen Hill—Rev. CHARLES W. BAIRD, of Yonkers, will preach at "Union Hall," corner of Court and Sackett sts., South Brooklyn, next SABBATH, Dec. 25. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.

LECTURE TO MEDICAL STUDENTS AND MEDICAL MEN.—Rev. Dr. HAGUE will deliver the sixth lecture of the above course TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Baptist Church, Lexington-av., corner East 30th-st.

CHRISTMAS SERMON—AT THE BLEECKER-St. Universalist Church, corner of Downing, a Sermon appropriate to Christmas will be given, by the Rev. MOSES BALLOU, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. MORNING services at 10½ A. M.

SAMUEL J. KNAPP, PASTOR OF BETHESDA Baptist Church, 22d-st., near 3d-av., will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 25th. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer Meeting in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR OF the Carlton-av. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, will preach NEXT SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Morning subject—*The Birth of Hope.* Evening subject—*Union Now and Forever.*

GOD WILLING, THE PASTOR, HUGH H. BLAIR, will deliver a discourse in the Charles-st. Church TO-MORROW EVENING, on *The Present Crisis in our National Affairs.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

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will deliver a course of six lectures on the above subject, being in substance a repetition of the course he is at present engaged in delivering before the Lowell Institute at Boston, commencing TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 8 o'clock P. M., to be followed every Thursday and Tuesday, at Clinton Hall, Lecture-room No. 5.

Tickets for the course $3, to be had at Shepherd's, No. 387 Broadway; Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway; and Nathan Lane's, No. 69 Wall-st.

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REV. J. P. NEWMAN WILL DELIVER HIS celebrated Lecture on Washington, in the Allen-st. M. E. Church, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1859, at 7½ P. M., for the benefit of the Simpson Mission Sunday School. Tickets 25 cents; children 10 cents. To be had at the door.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN WILL DELIVER A Lecture in the Allen-st. M. E. Church, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1859, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Martin Luther and the stirring times of the Reformation.* Tickets of admission 25 cents, children 10 cents, to be had at the door.

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BOARD IN BROOKLYN—TWO SQUARE rooms, on the third floor, to let with board, to single gentlemen, or to gentlemen and their wives, at No. 188½ Adams-st., Brooklyn. The house has gas, baths, &c., and is very pleasantly located; can be let separately or together.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHING to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 19 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family (none but such need apply) by a young gentleman and wife. Situation between 3d and 6th avs. and above Union square. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 3,925 Post-office.

A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms to let, in a first-class house on Lexington-av., to gentlemen only, in a strictly private family, where a liberal table is given; gentlemen willing to appreciate such quarters are invited to call at my office. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., NEAR 6th-av., will let to a single gentleman a pleasant hall bedroom, with full or partial board. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 Times Office.

TO LET.—TWO FURNISHED LODGING-ROOMS, in a quiet, nice house, near 4th-av.; a good central location; will be let to one or two gentlemen for the Winter, at a moderate price. Apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

PRIVATE BOARD IN A SMALL FAMILY—Large and handsome rooms, with a good table; location very healthy and convenient to all parts of the City, at No. 4 8th-av., Abingdon-square.

TO RENT—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, JUST vacated, at 37 East 16th-st. References exchanged.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, as regular waitress in a private family, who can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. [illegible], between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST GERMAN young woman, as general houseworker; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Apply at 224 Broadway, up stairs.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, Germans and other servants at Nos. 12 and 14 Bible House, 4th-av., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND STRICT[ly temperate] man, a situation as waiter in a good [private] family. The advertiser can come highly recommended. Call or address E. R., No. 845 Broadway, this [illegible] Monday.

TO MERCANTILE AND PROFESSIONAL MEN—Situation wanted for a well educated youth, who is an excellent writer and quick at figures; has had two years' experience in a first-class house. The best of references given. Address JAMES, Box No. 750 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS CANVASSING agents for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEO. W. ELLIOT, at HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A CARRIAGE warehouse. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS, No. 418 Broadway.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store. Salary $60 the first year. Address Box No. 181 Post-office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE boot and shoe house. One who has a cash or short time trade. Address Box No. 2,130 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AN ENGRAVED STEEL PLATE, BOOK-size, representing two sailors hunting a camel, left in a Knickerbocker stage on Wednesday afternoon. Whoever will return the same to the subscribers, at No. 42 Walker-st., will be suitably rewarded. W. A. TOWNSEND & CO., Publishers.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, EITHER when leaving a carriage or in the entrance of the Academy of Music, the centre piece of a coral bracelet. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the office of the St. Nicholas Hotel.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.

EZRA LUDLOW, JR.

Will offer on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 25 Cedar-st., a most extensive catalogue of STEREOSCOPES, STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, elegantly framed passe partouts; also an invoice of French bronze clocks, all especially suited for holiday presents.

The STEREOSCOPIC Pictures embrace foreign and American scenery, groups, statuary, historical pieces, &c. Plain, colored and illuminated stereoscopic cards, for single views; also for 12, 18, 24, 50 and 100 views, in rosewood and morocco.

Passe partouts, in rich frames, of embossed family groups, an entirely new article. Game, birds, flowers, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF LADIES' FANCY FURS, MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, as above, THIS DAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ A. M., at their salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., a very large assortment of RICH FINE FURS, made in the best manner and of the latest styles for the CITY RETAIL TRADE, such as

RUSSIAN SEAL, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE, MINK MARTEN,
STONE MARTEN, FITCH MARTEN,
CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF CAPES,
VICTORINES, MUFFS AND CUFFS.

Together with a great variety of the more ordinary Furs for Children, Misses and Ladies.

Also FANCY ROBES.

Being altogether the most desirable opportunity of purchasing seasonable, desirable and useful PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

We have ever had the pleasure of offering at public sale. The whole will be positively sold without any reserve whatever.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 151 Broadway, 500 lots French and German Fancy Goods and Toys, in lots to suit all buyers.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF PARIS FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS WILL sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at their spacious salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, a large assortment of elegant fancy goods, consisting of artistic bronzes, elegant decorated China dinner and tea sets, mantel vases, colognes, ink stands, &c. Rich inlaid papier-mache goods, viz: Writing-desks, tables, folios, work-boxes, cigar-cases, &c. Also, a large and splendid variety of rich silver plated ware, consisting of tea and coffee sets, liqueur stands, tea urns, oyster and butter dishes, cake and card baskets, casters, mugs, goblets, &c. Also elegant bronze, marble and or molu clocks, a fine assortment of real Parian ware of the most exquisite designs, together with a great variety of fancy goods. Catalogues now ready.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SALE OF FANCY AND USEFUL HOUSEKEEPING GOODS—Suitable for family presents, with an invoice of fine jewelry, at auction, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, On SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M. At No. 634 Broadway, near Spring-st.,

Fine tea trays, ivory table cutlery, plated tea-sets, waiters, forks, spoons, urns, swing kettles, castors, cake baskets, morocco cases, nut picks and crackers, butter knives, &c. Fire sets, bronze aying kettles, elegant iron jewel sets, carved wood bread plates, gold breastpins, rings, chains, eardrops, lockets, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

MAGNIFICENT DIAMONDS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., magnificent diamonds and other jewelry, watches, &c. Consignees direct, and to be sold without reserve, being one of the largest and finest assortments ever offered at auction in this City, and particularly adapted for Holiday presents, consisting of elegant diamond work, coral, garnet, carbuncle, turquoise, Florentine and Roman mosaic, lavas, cameos, enamels, and other precious stones, in bracelets, necklaces, brooches, earrings, studs, buttons, &c., in fact, every variety, all of the most modern, desirable, and latest designs and costly description. Also, an elegant assortment of all gold work in various forms, as chatelains, chains, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of diamond inlaid and enameled watches for ladies, of the finest descriptions, just received from the best European makers, all of which will be sold without reserve, offering an unusual opportunity to purchase, as every article is guaranteed by us as per catalogue. Ready for exhibition the day previous to sale.

Also, by order of the executrix of Chas. Brumley, deceased, the balance of his stock of jewelry, &c., left uncalled for at the previous sale.

Also, one of Herring's fire-proof safes, lined with chilled iron, inside door, Jones' permutation lock, powder-proof, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and rosewood suites, in haircloth and brocatel; mahogany hat stands, mahogany dressing bureaus, lounges in brocatelle, couches, rosewood pier and centre tables, elegant gilt frame pier mirrors, gilt cornices, lace window curtains, ottomans, mahogany secretary and bookcase, rosewood 7-octave piano with pearl inlaid keys, marble slab and brackets, oak and mahogany extension dining table, vases richly painted and gilt, window shades, stair rods, kitchen and glass ware, &c., &c.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF FURS, SLEIGH-ROBES, FUR COATS, &c.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, instant, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 112 Nassau-st.—A large lot of Furs, sets of sable, mink, fitch, Siberian squirrel, fox, bear, mountain marten, muffs, capes and cuffs. Also sleigh-robes, white and black bear, buffalo, fox, &c. Also fur coats, comprising a large stock in good order. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT BOUND Books suitable for Holiday presents, THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock and EVENING at 6½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by PEED & COLE, comprising Annuals, Albums, Vest Bibles, standard works, and all in elegant binding; also fine Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, fancy goods, Silver-plated Ware, Cutlery, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at salesroom No. 75 Nassau-st., a general assortment of second-hand household furniture, carpets, parlor suites, book-cases, mirrors, centre-tables, sofas, chairs, extension dining-tables, cutlery, plated ware, dinner and tea sets, bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

ALBERT H. GRIFFIN, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION—THIS DAY (Saturday) at the five-story residence, No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., commencing at 11 o'clock, viz: Drawing-room, chamber and dining room furniture. For particulars see *Herald* this day.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 30 West 32d-st., the entire household furniture contained in the said residence, viz.: Rosewood parlor suites, carpets, gilt-frame pier and mantel mirrors, centre-tables, gas chandeliers, extension dining-tables, dinner and tea sets, cutlery, bureaus, wash-stands, bedsteads, mattresses, beds, bedding, &c.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

SELLS A LARGE SALE OF FANCY DRY goods, thread, needles, segars, wines, liquors, segar cases, toys, printed carpets, Leed's magic lanterns, drums, linen shirts, and 800 lots of various lots, including jewelry, clothing, &c.; sale will continue day and evening until all is sold.

W. C. JEWETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FURS, CHAMPAGNE, &c.—By W. C. JEWETT, No. 143 Broadway, near Liberty-st., at 11 A. M., SATURDAY, Dec. 24, 150 lots fine mink fur capes, muffets, &c.; 12,000 champagne, cigars, plated ware, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 31st day of December, 1859, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licenses.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, No. 53 Leonard-st., No. 7 Chambers-st. and No. 15 Centre-st. WM. JAY HASKETT, President of the Board.

Dec. 13, 1859.

THE ELECTION OF MANAGERS OF THE New-York Institution for the Blind, for the year 1860, will be held at the office of Mr. Robert S. Hone, No. 16 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, 1859. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock in the afternoon. (Signed.) GEORGE F. ALLEN, Sec.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of MARSHALL & THAYER, at No. 381 6th-av., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN MARSHALL will continue at the above number and settle all business of the late firm. JOHN MARSHALL, ANDREW T. THAYER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP.—CHAUNCEY L. HAWLEY has this day been associated with us, and we shall continue the iron business as heretofore at Nos. 11 and 12 Cliff-st., under the name and firm of HOLDEN, HAWLEY & CO. JAS. C. HOLDEN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1859.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent and agreement. ELLIS B. HAMEN, MATTHEW ROTHERY.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1859.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A TRUTH.

"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, 'come easy, go easy,' popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS R. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 260 Greenwich and 39 Murray-st., has,

by his straightforward course,
the fairness of his prices,
and the excellence of his stock
secured a reputation which will be lasting.

With a capital of $250,000, he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertion."—*New-York Atlas.*

WOODWARD'S VERY CHOICE POP CORN is sold, wholesale and retail, at JOHN S. PIERCE'S Grocer, Wine, Tea and Fruit dealer, No. 685 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—None genuine except purchased at No. 685 Broadway.

EDWARD G. KELLEY—SUCCESSOR TO JOHN L. FYFE—Practical Chemist, Professor of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, importer and manufacturer of all kinds of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus and pure Chemicals, No. 112 John-st., New-York. Colleges and High Schools furnished. Catalogues furnished free of expense.

MUSICAL.

A USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT.

STODART PIANO-FORTES.

STODART & MORRIS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND SQUARE AND PICCOLO PIANOS.

WAREROOMS, NO. 501 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, One door below St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Pianos of the above manufacture have stood the test of time, in all climates in the civilized world, as the best [illegible] of over fifteen thousand families who have them in use fully prove.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 36 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges. At wholesale and retail. PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM, ESTABLISHED IN 1834. Manufacturer of GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st., near Broadway, New-York.

Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO. "The best Piano existing."

Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.

Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY. Warerooms at the Music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT OR FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES During the Holidays.

Hallet & Cumston's Parlor Grand and Square Pianos, known for the past thirty years as among the best in the country. Improved New-York Pianos. S. D. & H. W. Smith's American Organs and Melodeons of every style. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 436 Broadway.

THE MUSICAL PROFESSION, AND THE MUSICAL PUBLIC, Are invited to call and try the beautiful-toned PIANOS OF HAINES BROTHERS, At No. 433 Broadway. PIANOS TO LET, with rent allowed on purchase.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HAINES BROTHERS PIANO FORTES

For sale low at their new warerooms No. 326 Broadway (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.) Pianos to rent.

J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York. First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS. Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300. T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANO-FORTE.—A SUPERB 7¼-OCTAVE, double round corners, elegantly carved case and legs, round, rich and powerful tone, full iron frame and over-strung base—ONE OF A PAIR MADE TO ORDER; will be sold low for cash or approved paper. Also new and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons unusually low. J. W. NEWSON, late J. P. Wake & Co., No. 346 Broome-st., two doors west of Bowery.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Depot, No. 32 Cortlandt-st.

PIANOS AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Fine-toned 7-octaves, in elegant rosewood cases, at $185, $200, $225, $250, $300, &c. Good SECOND-HAND PIANOS at $40, $50, $100, $125. One "Chickering" at $125. T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Bible House, corner of 9th-st. and 4th-av.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS—Of superior make at extremely low prices during the Holidays. New and second-hand Pianos to rent as low as $2 per month. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—TWENTY-SEVEN piano-fortes and two melodeons for sale or to let cheap. Prices, $30, $50, $75, $95, $175, $250 and $300 each; or to let at $2, $3, $4, $5 and $6 a month. Pianos tuned and music taught in a few lessons by Prof. DUMDAY, No. 209 Grand-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, unsurpassed in tone and action, good SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at $50 to $200. MELODEONS very low. New Pianos and Melodeons TO RENT and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A beautiful rosewood piano, 7½ octave, round corners, with latest improvements; is as good as new, and warranted perfect; worth $300; will be sold much less, the owner having no further use for it. Can be seen at No. 126 Essex-st.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—TWO first-rate 7-octave rosewood pianos; iron frame, and all modern improvements, good as new, for $170 and $155. One 6¾-octaves, at $150. COUENHOVEN, music store, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. A splendid assortment of HOLIDAY PIANOS, warranted for three years in every respect, very low for cash. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

BALLS.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the deceased Firemen, will take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1860. Tickets may be procured of the Managers or of the following officers:

HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 148 Pearl-st.

The Committee have thought proper, from the apparent discomfiture of those who have attended heretofore, arising from the over-crowded state of the Ball, to reduce the number of tickets usually issued, one third.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS. Quarter commences from first lesson taken.

Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.

Private, family, or school classes attended. Circulars at either Academy.

FAIRS.

A CHARITY BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT of the Home for the Friendless will be open at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., during the week, viz., MONDAY, Dec. 19, to SATURDAY, Dec. 24, inclusive, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. A large variety of useful and fancy articles, books, &c., suitable for holiday gifts, have been contributed for the sale. Unreasonable charges prohibited. Kind friends and patrons,

Needy children bid you come,
Buy your presents at the Home;
Thus a double gift they'll be,
Real, Home-wise Charity.

THE ANNIVERSARY AND CHRISTMAS Festival of the Orphan's Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held on the Feast of the Holy Innocents, Dec. 28, at Niblo's, in the large room under the saloon. The Christmas Tree will be exhibited between the hours of 12 and 4 P. M. Persons intending to make donations to the Tree will greatly oblige the ladies of the Home by sending them to the Home, No. 146 West 29th-st., on or before Tuesday, the 27th.

By order of the Ladies' Committee. M. L. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL ATTACHED TO the South 5th-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, E. D., will hold their annual anniversary exercises, on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 26 and 29. The programme will be entirely different on each evening, and no pains or expense have been spared to make the occasion one of interest. Tickets, 20 cents each evening, or 30 cents for both exercises; to commence at 7 o'clock.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—THE Sunday School attached to the Methodist Protestant Church in Attorney-st., between Delancey and Rivington, will hold their 23d Anniversary on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 26. Doors opened at 6 o'clock. Exercises commence at 7. Admittance 25 cents. Children 12 cents.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE JUVENILE MISSIONARY SOCIETY of the Sands-street M. E. Church Sunday School, Brooklyn, will be held on MONDAY, 26th instant, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Addresses by Rev. BISHOP JANES and Dr. DURBIN. Singing by the children.

SPORTING.

H. GARDNER WISHES TO INFORM HIS friends that he has removed from No. 39 Beekman-st. to Nos. 270, 272, and 274 49th-st., near 10th-av., where he has all of the choicest breeds of dogs, both for sale and stock purposes. Particular attention paid to the treatment and cure of diseases of all kinds. No cure no charge. GARDNER'S Mange Cure, 37½ cents per bottle.

TO HOOP-SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.—We are offering for sale the best quality steel-wire, rolled, tempered and covered, at the following prices: No. 18, 60c. per pound; No. 20, 67c.; No. 22, 68c. UNION SKIRT CO., No. 4 Dey-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,) Dec. 24, and every evening until further notice, the GREAT SPECTACULAR DRAMA, ILLUSTRATIVE OF AMERICAN CHARACTERS, AMERICAN SCENES, and AMERICAN HOME CALLED THE OCTOROON; OR, LIFE IN LOUISIANA. A NEW PICTURE, THE BURNING STEAMER.

She breaks from her moorings and swings in the stream.

THE CAST:

MR. JEFFERSON as Salem Scudder, a Yankee from Massachusetts, now overseer of Terrebonne, great on improvements and inventions, once a photographic operator, and has been a little of everything generally.

MR. JAMIESON as Peter, an "old uncle," once the late Judge's body servant, but now "too old to work so."

MR. A. H. DAVENPORT as George Peyton; educated in Europe, and now just returned home.

MRS. J. H. ALLEN as Zoe—an Octoroon girl—natural child of the late Judge Peyton, by a Quadroon slave.

MR. T. B. JOHNSTON as McClosky; formerly overseer of Terrebonne, but now owner of half of the estate.

MRS. BLAKE as Mrs. Peyton, widow of the late Judge Peyton.

MR. PEARSON as Wah-no-tee, a Lepan Indian Chief.

MRS. STODDART as Dora Sunnyside, a Southern belle.

MR. HOLLAND as Mr. Sunnyside, a Planter, neighbor and friend to the Peytons.

MISS IONE BURKE as Paul, a yellow boy.

MR. STODDART as Judge Lafourche, a rich Planter.

MR. HARRISON as Capt. Ratts, mate of the magnolia steamer.

MISS H. SECOR as Jules Thibodeaux.

MR. RUSSELL as Col. Pointdexter, an Auctioneer.

MR. PONISI as Clairbourne, the auctioneer's clerk.

MR. PECK as Mr. Coillon, an Overseer.

MR. TREE as Mr. Jackson, a Planter.

MR. STYLES as Solon, a grief-boy slave.

MISS GIMBER as Grace, a yellow girl.

MISS CLINTON as Mrs. Clairbourne.

MISS WALTERS as Minnie, a Quadroon slave.

Planters, slaves, dock-hands and ladies.

SCENE OF THE FIRST ACT.

A Southern home under a Southern sun—The little darkies, "dem's wus dan Skeeters"—Pete, the old servant—George Peyton just arrived home—A Paris lion in a canebrake—Madam Peyton and the patriarchal home—The good old judge—Salem Scudder's description of Zoe, the Octoroon—The two overseers—A confession—The strange relation and affection existing between Madam Peyton and her husband's natural daughter—Plantation life—Southern waste and Northern thrift—Zoe, the Octoroon—The arrival of Sunnyside and Dora—Dora Sunnyside a portrait—George cannot understand the social position of Zoe—McClosky arrives—The hard customer—Paul the yellow boy, and Wah-no-tee the Indian hunter—The strange affection between the savage and the boy slave, companions in the swamp hunt—Paul and the Indian start across the Red Cedar Swamp for the United States mail—Border United States mail delivery—The foreclosure on Terrebonne—The plantation to be sold—The last hope of recovering the estate—The Judge's desk—McClosky's love for the Octoroon—"I cannot marry you, but I can make you mistress of the richest estate in Louisiana"—The two overseers review the state of things—The live oak and the creeper—Two live Yankees or diamond cut diamond—Scudder's confession of his love for Zoe—McClosky discovers the free papers of Zoe—The judgment—The dark hope—The resolve.

ACT THE SECOND.

THE LANDING ON THE ATCHAFALAYA.

THE LUMBER SHED.

Scudder returns to his old trade and takes a photograph—Paul wants his picture took—Pete brings terrible news—Zoe confirms it—George's declaration of his love—"He does not know what I am"—The "eighth blood"—McClosky's resolve—Wah-no-tee and Paul—The apparatus at work—The daguerreotype portrait—Paul takes his own likeness, assisted by the Indian—The Savage's fear for the machine—Thinks it a deadly weapon—Paul sits for his portrait—The attack—The murder—The letter and the flight—"Terrebonne will be sold and Zoe will be mine"—The revenge of the Indian and his grief for Paul.

ACT THE THIRD.

THE PARLOR AND HALL AT TERREBONNE.

Preparations for the sale—McClosky claims the pound of flesh—The slaves are to be sold—Pete on the stump—His address to his "cullurd bruddern"—Darkie enthusiasm.

THE SLAVE SALE.

Ratts, the mate of the Magnolia—Grace, the yellow girl, and her children—"Buy me, mas'r!"—Pete on the stand; his indignation at going cheap. No. 4—The Octoroon girl Zoe—Consternation of the slaves—McClosky bids—The assault by George—Bowie-knives and revolvers—Dora's revenge on Zoe, who has taken away her lover—The sale of the Octoroon.

ACT THE FOURTH.

THE BOILER DECK OF THE MAGNOLIA.

THE LANDING AND THE WOODPILE.

Roll on the cotton bales—Take her guards under—She is freighted down into the solid mud, and can't float—No matter, "Wood up; hang on to the safety-valve; she'll crawl off on her paddles"—Alarm!—the Indian comes—Wah-no-tee, the murderer of Paul—Seizure of the savage—Popular fury—Lynch him! Lynch him!—Scudder protects him—Paul's grave discovered, and the missing mail-bags brought to light—Evidence strong.

THE LYNCH TRIAL.

Counsellor Scudder defends the Indian—Scudder on Lynch—A new witness arrives very unexpectedly—An alteration of the entertainments for that evening—Scudder on McClosky—Improved and corrected edition—McClosky in a fix—The verdict and the seizure of the Prisoner—McClosky's escape.

THE SHED ON FIRE.

Cut the rope—Back her out—Clear away—The criminal away—His Indian destiny pursues him.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER MAGNOLIA BY FIRE.

The vessel swings in the stream a prey to the flames.

ACT THE FIFTH.

SCENE FIRST—THE NEGRO QUARTER—NIGHT.

Zoe seeks her old nurse, Dido—the old Obi Doctress—The drink that cures the red fever—The night after the sale—Life is so beautiful to one so young.

SCENE SECOND—THE CANE-BRAKE—SUNRISE.

McClosky out of danger—His flight through the swamps—His escape—The dusky shadow of death behind him—The Indian on the war-path—The pursuit—The human bloodhound.

SCENE THIRD—THE RED CEDAR SWAMP.

Scudder and Pete on their road home—The Alarm—What's that in the bushes, "a bar or a runaway nigger"—The man-hunt—The wolf run down at last—The Indian and his victim—Save me from the scalping-knife of the savage—Judge Scudder's revision of the Lynch verdict—His decision—Pete's petition—Scudder relents—His protection of the white man.

SCENE FOURTH, AND LAST.

The parlor at Terrebonne again—Zoe's adieu to her home before she leaves it for the house of her new master—The glass of water—The arrival of Scudder—The joyful news—Pete in a bad way.

THE OCTOROON GOES HOME.

THE VISION AT THE LANDING.

LITTLE PAUL'S GRAVE.

McClosky appeals to the highest tribunal—The last that was seen of the Indian Wah-no-tee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BY THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY. GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL. Annual performance of HANDEL'S MOST SUBLIME WORK, THE MESSIAH, ON CHRISTMAS EVE, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Dec. 24, 1859, On the same SCALE OF GRANDEUR

Which has characterized the performances of this Society for several years past.

The Society take pleasure in announcing that MME. ANNA BISHOP, (The celebrated cantatrice,) Miss E. COLMAN, Mrs. H. WESTERVELT, Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Mr. J. R. THOMAS.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS Will comprise 300 PERFORMERS, AND Will be rendered doubly effective by the addition of a GRAND ORGAN,

Consisting entirely of pedals, and made expressly for Oratorio performances, by Messrs. Jardine & Son.

Organist............WM. WILD.
Conductor............GEO. F. BRISTOW.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. Hall & Son's, Broadway, and on the day of performance at the office of the Academy.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH.—FULL ORchestral rehearsal, at the Academy of Music, THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Members of the HARMONIC SOCIETY are particularly requested to be present.

MME. ANNA BISHOP WILL SING IN THE ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH, By the HARMONIC SOCIETY, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC THIS EVENING.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL.

Question—What is the world we live in? Answer—A new and beautiful exhibition. Q.—Of what does it consist? A.—Of Gigantic and Colossal Pictures. —Each View covers a space of 600 square feet. There are also good music, good songs and a first-rate lecture. Q.—What is the price of admission? A.—$1, 25 cents or 25 cents. Q.—At what time is it exhibited? A.—At 8 o'clock every evening; doors open at 7½. Prof. HARMAR, Manager. Lecturer and Pianist wanted.

CHARLES THE FIRST—BY THE GREAT VELAZQUEZ—Painted at Madrid, in 1623. This celebrated Historical Picture is now on exhibition at No. 600 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

NO NORTH, NO SOUTH,

NO NORTH, NO SOUTH,

NO NORTH, NO SOUTH,

BUT JUSTICE AND FRATERNITY, JUSTICE AND FRATERNITY, JUSTICE AND FRATERNITY.

GREAT SUCCESS, GREAT SUCCESS, GREAT SUCCESS OF THE ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL, ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL AMERICAN COMEDY, AMERICAN COMEDY, IN THREE ACTS, OF GREAT LOCAL STRENGTH, GREAT LOCAL STRENGTH, Called DISTANT RELATIONS, DISTANT RELATIONS, DISTANT RELATIONS, OR, A SOUTHERNER IN NEW-YORK, A SOUTHERNER IN NEW-YORK. Which will be repeated TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING.

Distribution of the characters in the piece:

John Arkright, a wealthy Southern planter....Mr. Mark Smith
George Arkright, his son, a New-Jersey farmer....Mr. H. F. Daly
Toby, Arkright's faithful friend and confidential adviser....Mr. J. G. Burnett
Edwin Medeville, Arkright's son-in-law....Mr. Levick
Charles Dashwell, his friend....Mr. J. A. Smith
Julian Fitz Glitter, a butterfly of fashion....Mr. F. A. Vincent
Mr. Tompkins, a recent importation from Hotel Hoogland....Mr. C. Peters
Paddy Murphy, a Central Parkite....Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Johnny Poll, a specimen of the genus newsboy....Master Fred Wren
Deacon Smooth, of the oily-tongued fraternity....Mr. Martin
Mr. [illegible]....Mr. Jeffries
Search, clerk to Messrs. Sharp & Dodge....Mr. L. J. Vincent
Adam Peaceful, a member of the Society of Friends....Mr. Henry
John Arkright, Jr., Arkright's grandson....Miss Mary Bullock
Master Smooth....John Wren
Mrs. Medeville, } members of } ....Ada Plunkett
Mrs. Dashwell, } fashionable society } ....Miss A. Deland
Lucy, George's wife....Miss Nora Leigh
Bridget Murphy, from Limerick, bringing her brogue with her....Miss Josephine Henry
Fraulien Von Krachelzaw, proprietor of a German organ....Miss Marie Goodrich
Mrs. De Rockenrack, a strong-minded woman with a nerve....Mrs. Mark Smith
Mrs. Smooth, a female in a state of conjugal subjection....Miss Josephine Ruth
Miss Smooth, an undeveloped prodigy....Miss M. Wren
Mrs. Dobbs, a boarding-house keeper, with an eye on the main chance of life....Miss Mary Wells
Anna Maria Dobbs, a sample of the free and independent female American citizen in general and young New-York in particular....Miss Laura Keene

Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance. Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½. Performances over at 10 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CROWDS INCREASING NIGHTLY, CONTINUOUS APPLAUSE and ROARS OF LAUGHTER.

TO-NIGHT, (CHRISTMAS EVE,) AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE. EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

Mr. Felix Featherly....Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Icebrook....Mr. Brougham
Major Wellington de Boots....Mr. Walcot
Coachman....Mr. Oliver
Gardener....Mr. Baker
Trap....Mr. Parsloe
Mrs. Featherly....Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Swansdown....Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Major de Boots....Miss Floyd
Fanny....Miss Tree
Cook....Miss Gorman

The orchestra under the direction of Mr. R. STOEPEL.

To conclude with the petite comedy of 40 AND 50.

Mr. Lillywhite....Mr. Blake
Allamont Fitzwhite....Mr. Floyd
Peter....Mr. Young
Mrs. Lillywhite....Mrs. Vernon
Clementina....Miss Henriques
Jessy....Miss Tree

FIRST THREE HOLIDAY NIGHTS. MONDAY, Dec. 26, TUESDAY, 27, WEDNESDAY, 28, GREAT ENTERTAINMENT, EVERYBODY'S FRIEND. GREATLY CAST. With a celebrated FAIRY FOLLY called KNOCKS AND NOSES. Mr. BLAKE In a Great Original Character. With Dances, New Scenery, Tricks, Changes, Costumes, &c. AND A STAR CAST.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

Places may now be secured for any of the above nights.

NOTICE.—Among the novelties in active preparation, and shortly forthcoming at this theatre, will be introduced a new DRAMA, FULL OF INTERESTING PLOT—INCIDENTS, SERIOUS AND COMIC—PECULIAR CHARACTERS, AND STARTLING EFFECTS.

A NEW EXTRAVAGANZA OF FARCE, FUN AND FINERY.

Each novelty with new Scenery, Costumes, Music, and Machinery. Box-book open.

Box Book open six days in advance.

NOTICE.—The performance will terminate every evening by 10½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7½.

SIXTH NIGHT Of the successful engagement of THE INIMITABLE BROTHERS GABRIEL and FRANCOIS RAVEL. GREATEST BILL YET. Second appearance of MLLE. MARIA HENNECART in LES ABEILLES. Also, of MONSIEUR MATHIEU.

SATURDAY, Dec. 24, 1859.

The exceedingly laughable comic pantomime of THE CONSCRIPT.

Second time this season of the favorite ballet of LES ABEILLES.

Intermission of fifteen minutes.

To conclude with, for the first time this season, the very interesting pantomime of JOCKO.

For full particulars see small bills.

In preparation, the grand spectacle fairy comic pantomime of RAOUL, not played for many years.

MRS. H. WESTERVELT WILL SING IN THE ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH, By the HARMONIC SOCIETY, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC THIS EVENING.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING! NEW CURIOSITIES JUST RECEIVED. MORE DANCES, COMEDIES, FARCES, &c. SATURDAY, Dec. 24, 1859. AFTERNOON, at 3, EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

In the AFTERNOON, the thrilling Historical Drama of LA TOUR DE NESLE; Or, The Chamber of Death; and the farce of JOHN JONES. In the EVENING, DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM. Cast with the whole strength of the Company.

MONDAY, Dec. 26, 1859, a delightful series of HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS, embracing PERFORMANCES EVERY HOUR. The beautiful pair of LIVING KANGAROOS, the LIVING SMALL family of AFRICAN SERPENTS, and the FIFTY BABY ANACONDAS, the wax model of OSSAWATOMIE BROWN, his AUTOGRAPH, some PIKES from Harper's Ferry; the HAPPY FAMILY; the GRAND AQUARIA, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13; Parquet, 13 cents extra.

P. S.—Barnum's Museum is in possession of the certified LINK OF THE SHACKLES which COOK and COPPIC cut in two by the Barlow knife, and which consequently permitted them to escape.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

MONDAY, 26th; TUESDAY 27th; WEDNESDAY, 28th, FIRST THREE HOLYDAY NIGHTS. GREAT ENTERTAINMENT. FOURTH WEEK OF EVERYBODY'S FRIEND. GREATLY CAST. To conclude with a celebrated FAIRY FOLLY, called KNOCKS AND NOSES. Mr. BLAKE in a great original character. WITH MUSIC, DANCES, NEW SCENERY, TRICKS, CHANGES, COSTUMES, &c.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

Places may now be secured for any of the above nights.

"OLD FOLKS" "OLD FOLKS" "OLD FOLKS" CHRISTMAS MATINEE, CHRISTMAS MATINEE, AT PALACE-GARDEN MUSIC HALL, MONDAY, Dec. 26, at 2½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

MME. ANNA BISHOP Will sing at the Oratorio of the MESSIAH, by the HARMONIC SOCIETY, THIS EVENING.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.

NO. 120 BOWERY, 120.

SATURDAY, 24th December, 1859. SAMEDI.

The great Comedie Drama, in 5 actes, called GABRIELLE. From the pen of Mr. EMILE AUGIER.

This piece has received the prize of the French Academie.

Played by MM. [illegible], Barry, Bertrand, Mme. Leoretti and Dupont.

To commence at 7½ o'clock; concluded at 11 o'clock.

The Box office is open from 9 to 3 o'clock by Mr. Curet, Broadway, Nos. 768 and 770.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. GREAT HIT OF THE NEW PIECE. MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

In addition to a new and varied programme, will be performed, first time, an entirely new farce, written expressly for GEO. CHRISTY by BEN. BAKER, Esq., called the ARTFUL DODGER.

Timothy Dodger, with songs....Geo. Christy
Frederick Flam....Cool White
Old Gradge....S. C. Campbell
Susan, with song....Master Eugene

Other characters by the troupe.

For particulars, see programme.

Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents. Saturday, Dec. 24, and Monday, Dec. 26, Grand Afternoon Performance, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities will remain open at [illegible] Broadway. Open day and evening. Admission, 25c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

[illegible] MONDAY (Christmas) NIGHT, ERNANI.

The sale of seats for the three nights commences [illegible].

The directors, encouraged by the [illegible] success attending the performances of their [illegible] unrivaled company, beg to state that they have made arrangements [illegible].

THE ENTIRE OPERA COMPANY will stop in New-York on their way to Boston, and give FOUR GRAND OPERA NIGHTS, the first of which will take place on MONDAY (Christmas) NIGHT, and the second, third and fourth on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 26, 27, 28 and 29.

They have much pleasure in announcing the arrival of the celebrated basso, SIGNOR SUSINI, who has been added to their list of artists, and who will make his first appearance on MONDAY (Christmas) EVENING, Dec. 26, when will be given Verdi's [illegible] ERNANI, with [illegible] and complete cast, including Mme. [illegible]SON, who will make her first appearance [illegible]; STIGELLI as Ernani, Sig. FERRI as Carlo, and Sig. SUSINI as SILVA.

TUESDAY, second and last night but two, ADELINA PATTI AS ZERLINA. GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE. Only night of MOZART'S DON GIOVANNI.

First appearance of [illegible]
Mlle. Adelina Patti....as [illegible]
Sig. Brignoli....as [illegible]
Sig. Ferri....as [illegible]
Sig. Susini....as [illegible]

Full cast of Don Giovanni: Donna Anna, Mme. Gazzaniga; Zerlina, Mlle. Adelina Patti; Donna Elvira, Mme. Strakosch; [illegible] Brignoli; Don Giovanni, Sig. Ferri; [illegible] Susini; Masetto, Sig. Amodio.

WEDNESDAY—Only night of [illegible] PURITANI [illegible].

THURSDAY—Last night previous to the departure of the company for Boston for one month.

MR. J. R. THOMAS WILL SING IN THE ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC THIS EVENING.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN....Manager.

MR. SAM COWELL'S HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS, CHRISTMAS DAY AND EVENINGS.

Mr. COWELL will give his [illegible] and humorous entertainment, Christmas Day and Night. MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK, [illegible] SAM COWELL, THE GREAT MUSICAL COMEDIAN, Will appear every night in his delightful COMIC [illegible] Assisted by Mlle. ADELE DARCY, Mr. J. [illegible]. Mr. SAM COWELL will sing EVERY EVENING [illegible]

Of his great [illegible]

In preparation, and will be read, sung and [illegible] THE LAY of the OCTOROON.

LITTLE NELL, THE INFANT CHARMER.

An evening with LITTLE NELL, and the greatest and smallest celebration of [illegible]. On this occasion she will be supported by Mrs. HARRIET S. WESTERVELT, the [illegible] Miss HENRIETTA NOBLE, Mr. S. B. MILLS, the eminent pianist, Dr. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE, the unrivaled [illegible]. The levee will take place at DODWORTH'S SALOON, On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 27. Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the principal music and bookstores, No. 13 Cooper Institute, and at the door.

DRAYTON'S ENGLISH PARLOR OPERATIC Entertainments, Brooklyn, POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE. MATINEE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, [illegible] "LOVE IS BLIND," "Sailor Oliviera," "NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND," "STAR SPANGLED BANNER." Seats NUMBERED and SECURED, may be had at Carl Prox, No. 212 Fulton-st.; J. Gould, No. [illegible] st., and Dickinson's Drug-store [illegible] Polytechnic from 9 A. M. on Saturday.

Seats, (numbered and secured,) 50 cents; admission, 25 cents.

MONDAY, Dec. 26—LAST NIGHT but [illegible] at HOPE CHAPEL.

MONDAY, Jan. 2—Performance at the [illegible], WILLIAMSBURGH.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Dec. 24. The performance will commence with PO-CA-HON-TAS. To be succeeded by MOTHER GOOSE AND THE GOLDEN EGG. Concluding with OUR IRISH COUSIN.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.

THIS AFTERNOON AND CHRISTMAS EVE. In the AFTERNOON—A full Circus Performance in the Ring.

In the EVENING will be produced a new and amusing ballet, entitled SANTA CLAUS; Or, THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

Previous to which the farce of JOHN SMALL, THE YOUTH WOT WANTS A PLACE.

And the romantic legend of DICK TURPIN THE HIGHWAYMAN.

On MONDAY—HOME AND THE HOMELESS—A Tale of the South and the North; besides other novelties.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

HATTIE ANDEM'S GRAND MATINEE.

THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, Dec. 24, at 2½ o'clock.

ASSISTED BY THE FIRST ARTISTS OF NEW-YORK.

S. B. MILLS, the unrivaled Pianist.
ED. MOLLENHAUER, the renowned Violinist.
ERNST PERRING, the favorite English Tenor.
CHAS. A. GUILMETTE, the celebrated Baritone.
W. H. CURRIE, the able Conductor.

The [illegible] of every [illegible] Hall by [illegible] will take place at 2½ o'clock precisely, at which time the Matinee will commence.

Doors open at 2 o'clock. TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

MME. ANNA BISHOP WILL SING IN THE ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH, THIS EVENING, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

COOK AND COPPIC'S A THRIFTY ESCAPE.

The link in the chain severed by Cook and Coppic with a Barlow knife, in their attempted escape from prison, is now on exhibition at the American Museum. It was presented by Frank Leslie, Esq., proprietor of the *Illustrated Newspaper*, and was brought from Charlestown, Va., by his special correspondent. Accompanying the link is a certificate that it was purchased by his correspondent (Dr. A. Rawlings) from [illegible], orderly of the General Staff, who found the link in the cell of Charlestown jail.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY—SPECIAL NOTICE.

Members of the Library may still procure tickets, with reserved seats, for the ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH, (Academy of Music, CHRISTMAS EVE,) At the desk of the Library, Astor-place, on the usual favorable terms.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON JAN. [illegible] "WAUGH'S ITALIA," At Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. This charming PANORAMA OF ITALY, Closes on Saturday, Jan. [illegible]. NO TIME TO BE LOST—COME EARLY. Open EVERY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M.

Tickets, 25 cents. Children 10 cents.

"PARISINA."

This magnificent painting, by ANDREA GASTALDI, with R. Paul Akers' (the eminent American sculptor) statue of the "DEAD PEARL-DIVER," Just added to the collection of three hundred works of art, now on exhibition at the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 548 BROADWAY. Open Day and Evening. Admission 25 cents.

PALMER'S STATUE, "THE WHITE CAPTIVE," ON EXHIBITION AT SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 BROADWAY, Between Houston and Bleecker sts. Admission, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ROSSITER & MIGNOT'S PAINTING, OF "THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."

On exhibition at the ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., near Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9 Evenings. Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

PICTURE GALLERY. FREE ADMISSION.

Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Looking-Glass establishment of M. P. WHITLOCK, No. [illegible] Broadway, opposite Wooster-st. Open until 10 o'clock P. M.

Will close for the Winter Season, [illegible]

HARDINGE'S ART [illegible] and for sale, GAINSBOROUGH'S [illegible] picture, THE WOODCUTTER'S DAUGHTER. The finest work by this master in the United States. THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH. Hay's chef d'œuvre. Other works by [illegible]. Admission on application from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. at the Studio, University, Washington-square. [illegible]

DU CHAILLU'S COLLECTION OF SPECIMENS of Natural History is now open at No. 600 BROADWAY. It contains several specimens of the Great Gorilla, with their skeletons, the last ever brought from that country, and several others of the ape family, some of which much resemble man. Also, a large collection of birds, quadrupeds, fishes, snakes, war implements, &c., &c. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE. PALACE GARDEN, 14th-st., near 6th-av., and entrance EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING. Doors open at 10 A. M., 1½ and 6½ P. M. THE LARGEST MENAGERIE IN THE WORLD. Admission 25 cents; children under nine, 15 cents. GRAND HOLIDAY JUBILEE for the CHILDREN. Knowledge for the world—school for the millions. Performance every afternoon and evening, of the educated pony, BLACK DIAMOND, pony PRINCE AND MONKEY JOCKO, the laughter-provoking MASTER JACK, GREAT WAR ELEPHANT HANNIBAL, and PROF. LANGWORTHY and his TRAINED ANIMALS.

SKATING IS CERTAINLY ONE OF THE best amusements, at this season of the year, for either man, woman or child. Everything necessary to enjoy this healthful recreation (except the ice) will be found at the CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM. CONOVER & WALKER, No. [illegible] Broadway.

UNION DEMONSTRATIONS.

MANIFESTATION IN BROOKLYN.

Enthusiastic Gathering in the Eastern District.

Speeches of Amasa J. Parker, E. O. Perrin and Col. Thorpe.

UNION RESOLUTIONS, &c., &c., &c.

By dint of [illegible] advertising, a bountiful display of [illegible], and a band of music, [illegible] of Williamsburgh convened an audience of [illegible] in Washington Hall last evening, in response to the following Call:

"A [illegible] Union meeting will be held at Washington Hall, corner of Fourth and South Seventh streets, Williamsburgh, on Friday evening, Dec. 23, 1859. The following-named persons respectfully invite their fellow-citizens (irrespective of party) who are in favor of the Constitution and the Union as [illegible] by the wisdom of our patriotic ancestors, to [illegible] as above."

Signed by Alderman [illegible] and [illegible] other [illegible] citizens.

[illegible] called the meeting to order, and moved that Alderman [illegible], President of the Brooklyn Common Council, be appointed Chairman, which was unanimously approved, and Mr. [illegible] took the Chair.

Mr. [illegible] moved the selection of a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which was likewise adopted with unanimity.

[illegible] was, on his own motion, appointed a committee of one to invite the speakers to enter the hall.

The Chairman then said they had met for an important purpose as citizens of the United States of America. [Applause.] He hoped the meeting would make an expression about the recent outrages at Harper's Ferry, that would be felt North as well as South. We were told that there was no danger, but they [illegible] not allow themselves to be deceived. [illegible] would lead to disunion, as in the case of [illegible]. Watchfulness was the price of liberty. In unity there was strength, and observing this rule they could attain their object.

Vice-President [illegible] read two letters, which had been received by the Committee from invited speakers. The first was from Mr. Erastus Brooks; the second, from Mayor Wood, was received with three cheers. Letters were also received from [illegible], Charles O'Conor, and Daniel S. Dickinson.

Hon. Amasa J. Parker was next introduced, and received with a storm of applause.

Judge Parker said he had come a very long distance to be with them—not in any partisan spirit—not for the purpose of promoting the interests of party, but to speak upon a subject of the highest importance to all of us, and all that concerns most deeply the [illegible] of the Union. But he met them as a [illegible], intelligent assemblage, composed as he trusted of all the representatives of all political parties of the day, who had come together, laying aside all partisan feelings and prejudices, to worship at one common altar, and to speak on behalf of the country. [Applause.] He trusted there were men of all trades, of all professions, native-born citizens, whose fathers fought for the Union, and adopted citizens, who came with [illegible] its blessings. He hoped all were animated by one spirit, the love of country, which should predominate over all other feelings in a crisis like this. [Applause.] It was a crisis. The subject was a solemn one. The country was [illegible]. It was agitated. Excitement existed everywhere. The Press shows it. The voices of the [illegible] we meet show it. The business of the City shows it. Stocks are shaken, and the Southern students here are going to their homes. One Southern State, by one branch of its Legislature, passes a bill to provide for disunion, while the Senate passes the [illegible] that the time has come when the South must secede from the Union. There is alarm everywhere that the day is fast coming when this Union—this glorious family of States—is to be dissolved. What has produced this? We are in this great peril, and the interests of ourselves and posterity are at stake. What has caused it? But a few weeks since men from the North invaded a Southern State and raised there the standard of rebellion, and sought to bring [illegible] the vicinity to a servile insurrection. But the rebellion was subdued, and it was this aggressive act that had caused the alarm in the South. Though the invaders were small in numbers, their object was freeing and running off slaves and creating a servile insurrection. It was never disguised, but was openly proclaimed. And they were backed by 1,500 pikes and hundreds of muskets and ammunition. All this must have cost something—who furnished the means? The South was alarmed. This was the first bold inroad that had been made upon her institution. The agitation by the Abolitionists of the North had been growing louder and louder until it had culminated in this invasion of the South, which was totally unprepared for such a measure. What lay at the bottom of this act, so well calculated to strike terror into the South, where a servile insurrection would produce the worst possible horrors of war? What caused this? What mighty subject had agitated this great nation? It was that question of Slavery. He did not like to talk about it, but he would look for a moment at it. Seventy-two years ago, when the Constitution was formed, Slavery existed in all the States—more profitable at the South than at the North. When the Constitution was framed, this question was discussed, and then provided for, and the compromises of the Constitution should remain inviolate forever. [Applause.] Our fathers settled this troublesome question as it should have been settled, and we should not attempt to disturb it. Whoever would disturb it, would peril the permanence of the Union. At the time of the formation of the Constitution, the Slave-trade existed. It was provided in that instrument, by a committee who made a report, that Congress should abolish the Slave-trade after the year 1800. An amendment was offered in that Convention, substituting the year 1808—[illegible] eight years longer that nefarious Slave-trade. They voted upon that amendment by States, and of those seven States that voted to extend the Slave-trade to 1808, were New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. Yet in these three States, more than all others, is the question of abolition agitated. [Hisses and applause.] These three Christian States, by their representatives, voted to prolong the Slave-trade eight years, and yet at this day rise up against the South—by their speeches and doctrines. They argue their morality and purity upon this question, and if they do not seek the destruction of the South, take a course that must in its nature lead to it. Four States voted against that amendment, and were in favor of restricting the Slave-trade to the year 1800, and among these four States were Delaware and Virginia. [Applause.] Virginia, the mother of Presidents—the State that furnished Washington—(applause)—Virginia, thank God, was one of the four that voted against the amendment, and how has she been repaid for it? *Ask those who sent John Brown there? This question* of Slavery would dissolve this Union, if it was ever dissolved, which God forbid! But, since it had *been settled by the Constitution, should it not* remain settled forever? Upon the Constitution depended the union of these *States*, and its principles should be maintained immaculate. There were other compromises in the Constitution—some by the South to the North—some by the North to the South; checks and balances nicely adjusted by those patriots who formed it as the representatives of all these States. The fugitive slave law was based upon it, and the clause upon which it was founded was adopted in the convention unanimously, and yet there were those in Connecticut, New Hampshire and Massachusetts making war upon it. The question of the morality of Slavery was not open to us. It was left by the Constitution to the decision of the States themselves. It was for them to discuss its morality, justice or injustice, profitableness, and any other considerations they pleased. He deemed that the North had not any right to say one word here upon the question whether Slavery was right or wrong. [Applause.]

Judge Parker, in continuance, said: It was none of their business to intermeddle with the affairs of the South. It was folly to discuss the question of Slavery. The political question—all they had to do with—was settled by the Constitution. Our ground was non-interference. In no other way could this Union be maintained. All sections had a deep interest in preserving the Union. The laborer, the trader, and every business man—all were alike interested. Divide the Union, and all would go down. Even now the South was trying to send its cotton to Europe in its own ships. Separate us into petty States, and business would be destroyed, and we would become insignificant in the eyes of the world. The wars of the world had come from passion and prejudice. The passions of the human heart stirred up hatred, and let that hatred be established between the North and South, and the raid of John Brown would be but the beginning of a series of domestic feuds, which would make this country more of a hell than a heaven. [Applause.] [illegible] but the question alone. True, there [illegible] fanaticism at the South as well as at the North. [illegible] if the North had kept quiet, would this difficulty have occurred? No, we would have been harmonious and happy. [Applause.] They were called "Union-savers," as if they were guilty of a crime in these attempts to quiet agitation. He wanted to vindicate the right of the South to be let alone. [Applause.] They were accused of truckling to the South, because they wanted to let the South conduct the question of Slavery as they pleased. [Applause.] He did not intend to arraign any great political party of the North as designing this raid of John Brown, but he knew that doctrines were very generally preached which led to John Brown's invasion. Unless this agitation stopped, the Union would be dissolved, and the only way to avert that calamity was to control the Pulpit and the Press by the force of public sentiment. [Applause.] The Press and the Pulpit would be led to fall in with the general sentiment of the people. No one would then dare to meddle. That public sentiment was now being expressed in these meetings, and they were ready to sustain the American flag and the American Union. [Applause.] Let them say to party leaders, "If you mislead us we will not follow you." [Applause.] "You have misled us, and endangered the perpetuity of the Union, and we abandon you forever." [Applause.] Let the South, too, forbear, and confide in the North as in brothers and friends, as they had done in the Revolution, (applause) in the later wars with England, and with Mexico. [Applause.] None would like to live conscious of a divided Union, this great flag trailing in the dust and its stars divided. [Applause.] That disunion would be the end of all our hopes on earth. All nations recognized the progress of American people, and if the people would assemble as they had assembled, they might have confidence that nothing would dissolve this Union, but that it would exist forever. [Continued applause.]

Mr. E. O. Perrin was the next speaker, and spoke at some length; and was followed by Col. T. B. Thorpe, in the usual entertaining vein of that speaker.

The following are the resolutions prepared for the consideration of the meeting:

Resolved, That the late treasonable, though abortive, effort to provoke a servile insurrection in a Southern State, and an offer of a large guaranty of arms for that purpose obtained by the contribution of Northern men holding high social and political positions, the development of an extensive correspondence, and an organized effort to afford aid and comfort to such movement, the expressions of sympathy as its progress and condolence at its defeat, the effort to unite hostility toward the necessary and just execution of the laws, to convert its treasonable aiders and abettors into saints and martyrs, and to furnish sympathetic political orations and demonstrations at their decease, have rendered it necessary that good and patriotic men of all sections of the United States should unite in expressions of strong condemnation and repudiation of such acts, and avow their readiness to enforce legal punishment against all such aggressions upon the rights of the South, and all such crimes against the Government of the Union.

Resolved, That as the experience of all past ages has taught us that the great danger to Republican Governments arises from *the slow undermining process of* internal dissension and disaffection, we are thereby admonished to watch carefully and jealously every attempt to create hostility between the different sections of the Union, and particularly to meet with decided reprobation the first efforts of those internal foes who *carry on their treasonable acts under the protection of* its flag and the immunity of its citizenship.

Resolved, That we will not, by our voice or influence, countenance the agitation of those questions of domestic policy which excite any one section of the Union against the other, and call for an *"irrepressible conflict"* of Northern or Southern, Eastern or Western interest or feeling.

Resolved, That the compact formed by the founders of our Government, giving to the population of each section *the right to settle their domestic institutions* in their own way, involves the distinctive features which constitute the foundation of our liberties—the right of self-government—and is equally necessary for the protection of the independence of the North and the South, and that all attempts of political leaders to provoke a relentless and bloody crusade between the North and the South can only terminate in producing injury to the whole population, and destroying the interests of the colored race.

UNION MEETING AT NEWARK, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, Dec. 23.

In response to an extensively signed call, a large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held here last evening. Mayor Bigelow presided. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, A call for a public meeting in this city has been circulated, and signed by men of all parties, the objects whereof were therein declared to be, to express unwavering attachment to the Union and Constitution of the United States—to discountenance the suspicion that in any event they can be abandoned—to discourage every attempt to alienate any portion of the common country from the rest—and to assure the citizens of every section that the people of New-Jersey have no intention or desire to interfere with the sovereignty, internal affairs or domestic institutions of Sister States, but will oppose and resist the same;

Now, we, the people of Newark, in pursuance of said call, in public meeting convened, without distinction of party—representing in sentiment, as we believe we do, our brethren throughout the State—proud of the Revolutionary history of New-Jersey, a State which was the third to ratify the Constitution of the United States, and the first to ratify the 10th amendment thereto, which guarantees the rights reserved to the people; conscious that we have never in any way interfered with the reserved rights of sister States, yet are willing, for the sake of restoring public tranquility and kind relations throughout the land, to express our vows of fealty to the Government established by our fathers; to declare our unwavering and undiminished attachment to that unity of Government which constitutes all the people of all the States, one people, and to that Constitution which was established among other things, in order "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility and promote the general welfare."

Therefore resolved, That by no interpretation of the compact between the States do we claim any authority or power, as citizens of a State, or by our Representatives in Congress, to interfere with the institution of Slavery as existing in other States; and that we will oppose and resist all attempts to violate the rights of those States.

Resolved, That the recent invasion of Virginia, by desperate and misguided men, and the seizure of an Arsenal of the United States, were acts of treason respectively against that State and the United States, which merited not only the judgment of the law in its most penal form, but the execrations of every law-abiding and faithful citizen everywhere; that we utterly scorn and repudiate the idea of any complicity with or sympathy for such traitors, or their acts, their emissaries or confederates.

Resolved, That the conduct of Virginia in that crisis she has passed has been marked by justice in inflicting upon traitors the punishment which they deserved, and by forbearance in giving them a fair trial by jury, and meets with and deserves our sympathy; and if there be any man or men in this Confederacy who have furnished arms, munitions, money or other material aid, or encouraged by word or deed any man or men to invade Virginia, for the purpose of exciting servile insurrection, civil war or internal commotion, by which life or property has been imperiled, that man or men we denounce as traitors, not only to the laws of the land, but to the principles of free Constitutional Government as here established.

Resolved, That the adjudications of the Supreme Court of the United States speak to us, and every other citizen, with the authoritative voice of law, and on that account are entitled to the highest confidence and respect of the people; and we recognize its decisions in all cases without exception, as the judgments of a court of last resort, and binding upon every State and people in this Confederacy, until the same shall have been overruled, in the manner prescribed by law.

Resolved, That we reprobate as deserving of unqualified censure, all disloyalty to the Union of these States, all attempts to alienate one section of the United States from the other, and all language and conduct calculated to excite hostility or jealousy between them; and that all who, for party purposes, or otherwise, strive to excite bitterness or antagonism between those bound together by the ties of political brotherhood, and a common language, history, ancestry, and race, merit the unqualified condemnation of all patriots.

Resolved, That we have no sympathy with Abolitionism in any of its forms, whether outspoken and defiant, or concealed but abhor and detest it, its purposes and *tendencies, and spurn all political fellowship with those* who profess its doctrines, or are imbued with its spirit.

Resolved, That the enactment by Congress of laws to secure the rendition of persons held to service or labor, in one State, under the laws thereof, who may have escaped into another, to the parties to whom such labor or service is due, is clearly authorized by the Constitution and is entitled to the respect and obedience of the people, and that all State legislation, or individual effort designed or adapted to defeat the object of such enactments is highly reprehensible, as in violation of the Constitution and the rights of our Southern fellow-citizens, under the same.

Resolved, That we condemn the circulation of Anti-Slavery books, pamphlets, magazines, newspapers or other matter, printed or written, among the people of the South, by citizens of non-slaveholding States, or the publication thereof, for any such purpose of circulation, whether the same be addressed to bond or free, or to different classes of the white inhabitants; because such circulation violates the rights of the people directly interested in the subject of Slavery, and foments discord between sovereign States.

Resolved, That we express to our brethren of the South our determination not only to respect the compromises of the Constitution, but as far as in us lies, to enforce the complete recognition of all their rights, without exception; and to these purposes, we pledge ourselves, hereby renewing the assurances of amity and protection, mutually interchanged by our forefathers.

Eloquent addresses were made, deprecating agitation, by Mr. T. F. Frelinghuysen, Wm. K. MacDonald, Col. Jas. W. Wall, and other distinguished citizens of New Jersey. A great number of letters were received from prominent public men by the Committee, *and which they intend to publish.*

UNION MEETING AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23.

A Union meeting was held here to-night, and it was attended by from 400 to 500 persons.

Resolutions were offered, denunciatory of the fire-eaters of the South and the fanatics of the North, and proposing as a remedy for present evils to rally around the Constitution and the Union.

A substitute was then offered, declaring that this meeting is inopportune and unnecessary, which the majority favored.

There was much confusion throughout the proceedings, and the meeting separated in disorder, to the music of a full band.

The falling of the platform, with many gentlemen thereon, was among the incidents.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A MEETING OF THE BAR.—A meeting of the members of the Kings County Bar, was held yesterday in the City Hall, to take action relative to the death of Judge HAMMOND. The meeting was called to order by PHILIP S. CROOKE, Esq., who nominated for Chairman Judge LOTT. Judge GREENWOOD was elected *Secretary. After remarks, alluding to the high character* of deceased, had been made by Messrs. JESSE C. SMITH and PHILIP S. CROOKE, Judge GREENWOOD offered some appropriate and feeling resolutions, which were adopted. In accordance with the resolutions a large number of gentlemen attended the funeral of the deceased.

DEATH OF A SHIP CAPTAIN.—The funeral of Capt. ALEXANDER C. MARSHALL, brother of Capt. CHAS. H. MARSHALL, will take place from his late residence, No. 17 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, to-day, at 10 o'clock A. M. In respect to the memory of deceased, who was long a ship-master out of this port, the flags of the shipping were yesterday displayed at half-mast. Capt. MARSHALL was sixty years of age.

Musical.

ORATORIO.—The New-York Harmonic Society will give its annual Christmas performance of the "Messiah" to-night, at the Academy of Music. The solos will be interpreted by an unusual force of first-class artists, foremost amongst whom is Madame ANNA BISHOP, Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Mrs. WESTERVELT, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON and others. Long practice has made the members of the society thoroughly familiar with the choruses; and we may therefore expect a fine performance in every respect.

REV. DR. COX gives his idea of the "Broad Church" as follows: "The Broad Church! Yes. Make God's Church broad enough to take in Simon Magus and Judas and Satan! Out upon it. *It is all [illegible]—and not as pious either?*"

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PUBLIC STORE CONTRACT.—It is proposed in certain quarters to call a public indignation meeting, to be held at the Fifth Ward Hotel, to express disapprobation of the action of Secretary COBB in giving the Public Store contract to Messrs. MATHER, MCINTYRE & CO., and of the conduct of these gentlemen since they obtained the contract, in turning out of office many laboring men whom their predecessors had appointed. It is alleged that the contractors have substituted political favorites of their own in the public stores for those who have been discharged, and that the object is to gain favor with those whose votes can elevate JOHN C. MATHER to Congress from the Third District. A strong effort will be made by those who have been turned out of office and their friends to induce Messrs. SICKLES, BARR, MACLAY, and other Representatives in Congress from this City to exert their influence in having the contract annulled. The call for the meeting has received a great many signatures.

A CHRISTMAS OPPORTUNITY.—The Charity Bazaar for the benefit of the Home for the Friendless, No. 30 East Twenty-ninth-street, has been so successful, and so liberally furnished with supplies, that the managers have been solicited to continue it. They, however, find it necessary to close this (Saturday) evening. Whatever articles shall remain will be on sale at the store-rooms of the Home during the holidays, at reasonable prices. *The favors of those not* provided with gifts for their little ones, will, therefore, be gratefully appreciated during the ensuing week. On Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, the children of the Home will have their Christmas tree, as usual, in the Chapel.

THE BAXTER ASSOCIATION.—When Col. WARD B. BURNETT was wounded in the Battle of Contreras, Mexico, the command of the First Regiment of Volunteers from this State devolved upon CHAS. BAXTER. He fell mortally wounded in the battle of Cherubusco, *and the Baxter Association honored his memory on* Thursday evening, by a ball at the Apollo Rooms. *The portrait of Lieut.-Col.* BAXTER, *draped with the* National standard, was suspended in the ball-room, and commemorative speeches were made in the supper-room by different members of the Association. The company did not break up until 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

LAUNCH.—The steamship *Pernano*, built by Messrs. WESTERVELT & SONS, was successfully launched from the foot of Houston-street yesterday forenoon, a large concourse of spectators being present. *This steamer is intended* to ply between the ports of the South Pacific and Panama. The engines, which have been built by the Morgan Iron works, are nearly completed, and the steamer will be ready to sail for her destination early in the Spring.

ELECTION OF ASSISTANT-ENGINEER.—An election for Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department for the Harlem District took place last night, with the following result:

J. McCloskey	1,610
W. T. Mawbey	1,409
McCloskey's majority	201

The result gives much satisfaction to the firemen.

ANOTHER POLICEMAN DEAD.—Patrolman JOHN BAKER, of the Seventh Precinct, died Thursday morning of small-pox. He leaves a wife and five children in needy circumstances. The officers of the Seventh Precinct yesterday each contributed one day's pay—$142 altogether—for their relief. This death is the third which has occurred in the police force during the last week.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEES.—The Republican Central Committee and the Young Men's Central Committee met in joint session last evening. After disposing of some items of business, a committee was appointed to wait upon Senator SEWARD on his arrival in this City, and make arrangements for giving him a public reception.

ICE IN THE HUDSON RIVER.—The Hudson River is rapidly filling up with large fields of ice, which render navigation quite unsafe. Within the last few days several vessels have been injured, and one steamboat, the *Saratoga*, has been sunk.

Fires.

IN EAST TWELFTH-STREET.—A fire broke out last evening in a row of stables in the rear of No. 20 East Twelfth-street. The stable, owned by PATRICK MCGINN, valued at $200, was destroyed, together with hay and feed to the amount of $250. Four horses were burned, valued at $400. None of the property was insured.

FIRE.—The building No. 104 Seventh-avenue was slightly damaged by fire yesterday forenoon.

Coroners' Inquests.

CHILDREN FATALLY BURNED.

MARGARET SMITH, a child six years of age, residing at No. 240 East Thirteenth-street, died yesterday from burns which she received a few weeks ago, in consequence of her dress igniting while she was fanning the fire with her apron. Coroner SCHIRMER investigated the case.... Yesterday noon ELLEN LYNCH, a child four years of age, living at No. 7 Clark-street, was left by her parents in a room with her little sister. On the return of her mother the child was found dead on the floor, with all her clothing burnt off, as is supposed, in consequence of her dress having come in contact with the grate. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest at No. 7 Clark-street, where the accident occurred.

BRAKEMAN KILLED.

WM. HINMAN, a brakeman on the Hudson River Railroad, slipped between the cars yesterday morning while the train on which he was engaged was approaching Stryker's Bay. He was almost instantly killed, and his body was brought down to the Thirty-first-street dépôt, where an inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE. Deceased was 19 years of age, and a native of this City.

BEWARE OF SLIPPERY STOOPS.

On Monday evening MARTIN SPIEGEL, a middle-aged German, while ascending the back stoop of his residence, No. 237 Third-avenue, slipped on the ice, and was precipitated to the cellar beneath. He sustained internal injuries which resulted yesterday in his death. An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—SAMUEL COMPTON, a butcher in the Fulton Market, fell off a Fourth-avenue car last evening, when in Grand-street, near the Bowery. The car passed over his body, causing death in a few minutes afterwards. An inquest will be held to-day.

Police Reports.

A THIEVISH RAG-PICKER.

The house of Mrs. Margaret Eigeninger, in West Forty-ninth-street, near Tenth-avenue, was entered yesterday during her absence, and $79 were stolen from a trunk which the thief forced open. Mrs. Eigeninger's little son saw James Mooney, a young rag-picker, commit the robbery, but was so intimidated by his threats that he did not raise an alarm. Mooney left the house with his booty, but was subsequently arrested by Officer Martin, and committed to answer by Justice QUACKENBUSH.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

Margaret Vanderhoof, a servant in the family of Mrs. Blakeman, of No. 260 West Twenty-fourth street, was apprehended, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen from her employer a gold watch and chain, worth $65. Margaret admitted the truth of the accusation, and was committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH to answer for her delinquency.

A RECTIFICATION.

In Thursday's TIMES, by a transposition of names, Mr. Gustav Fucholsky, of No. 237 Division-street, was called the defendant in a case of Grand larceny before Justice STEERS. Mr. Fucholsky was the complainant, and George Brown, *alias* Charles Knapp, was the defendant.

ARREST OF FEMALE PICKPOCKETS.—MARGARET COURTNEY and BRIDGET CASSIDY were arrested yesterday for picking the pocket of a lady of a purse containing $49 82. The offenders were locked up at the Police Head-quarters.

City Government.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

TWENTY-FIVE OF THE OLD POLICE REAPPOINTED—ONLY MUNICIPAL OFFICERS TO BE SELECTED.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday, Mayor TIEMANN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Police appoint none other than the members of the old force to complete the number of patrolmen fixed by the late resolution of the Board of Supervisors.

It was adopted, (ayes 4, nays 2,) Mayors Tiemann and Powell and Commissioners Uhlhoeffer and Bailey voting for it, and Commissioners Stillman, Stranahan *and Bowen against it.*

The following officers of the old Municipal Police *force were appointed members of the new*: R. Connor, of the Sixth Precinct; G. Jackson, of the Second; J. Thebo, of the Eighth; D. Harn, of the Seventh; J. L. Metcalf, of the Third; J. McDermott, of the Seventeenth; A. B. Mooney, of the Twentieth; J. L. Codet, of the Second; T. D. Conover, of the Fifth; P. Magner, of the Seventh; M. D. Underhill, of the Twentieth; J. Maxham, of the Twentieth; W. C. Havens, of the Sixteenth; Wm. McGrath, of the Sixth; John Flynn, of the Fourteenth; John Towne, of the Twenty-First; T. Cancil, of the Eighteenth; John W. Elder, of the Third; J. Van Brakle, of the Seventh; J. B. Towne, of the Seventh; George S. Burrows, of the Seventh; T. Dermond, of the Seventh; Leroy T. Clark, of the Seventh; Peter McIntire, of the Twenty-first, and D. Macaulay, of the Sixth.

Officer Wm. H. Smith, of the Third Precinct Brooklyn, sent in his resignation, which was accepted.

The widow of the late John Steward, a policeman of the First Precinct, was placed on the pension list, and the Board adjourned to Friday next.

STREET DEPARTMENT.

OPENING OF CONTRACTS.

The bids for regulating and grading the Eighth-avenue from Eighty-second-street to One-hundred-and-second-street, were opened yesterday, and Mr. Daniel J. Malarky was found to be the lowest bidder. He offered to do the work for $30,399 57. He gives sureties in the sum of $13,000, and is allowed two years' time in which to complete the work.

Morand & Casey estimated that the cost of repairing and altering the house of Hose Company No. 11, would be $2,795. The contract was awarded to them.

Preparations for the Holidays.

While ambitious politicians, discontented editors, and fanatical and ill-tempered persons, are prognosticating utter ruin to the Union, and all sorts of evils to come upon the country, it is rather curious, and really encouraging, to observe how philosophically these same people look forward to the impending crisis, and with what imperturbable good humor and pleasant countenances they are preparing for the holidays. The great masses of the people are quietly and pleasantly pursuing their various occupations, and, if one must tell the truth, nothing seems farther from their thoughts than the "negro question" and its attending agitations. You may travel from one end of the City to the other, in stores, banks, private dwellings, and boarding-houses, lounge in the one, and sit down to dinner in the other, without hearing one word about Harper's Ferry or the dissolution of the Union. Everybody acts as if they had long since got tired of the first, and they have not yet seemingly begun to think of the other; and if one did not read the reports of the proceedings, or rather no proceedings, in Congress, they would be forced to believe that the people in this part of the world were as peaceful and happy as sinful humanity may expect to be, and were looking forward to Christmas week with unusual liveliness and spirit.

The splendid bazaars on Broadway, and other business streets, were never more gorgeous and brilliant in appearance than now, and holiday gifts were never so beautifully and elaborately got up as at the present season. Instead of mourning over the approaching destruction of "this glorious confederation of States," the matrons, one and all, and their daughters, every one, seem to be entirely taken up with the thought of what St. Nicholas will be kind enough to present them with during the coming season of social enjoyment. The matrons expect rich dresses of chocolate brown, or glossy black, *moire antique*, with sets of *Point d'Aiguille* or *Point d'Applique* to match, and further enriched by a *few sparkling ornaments, such as a* diamond brooch and ear-rings. Others will look anxiously *for the long-wished-for service of solid gold*, elegantly chased, for which they have been chasing their husbands for at least a half dozen years, and the secret hope of soon being gratified adds a most insinuating charm to their behavior to these unsuspicious individuals during the last six week. Matrons of less pretensions would well be content with more modest indications of their husband's affection, and will be willing to let them off for the gift of a pretty little gold watch, a pearl bracelet, or some other less valuable trifle.

As for the young ladies, everything beautiful that the ingenuity of man could produce has been sought out by the New-York merchants, and is now temptingly exposed to challenge the admiration and invite the purses of their admirers.

Knowing that there are thousands of fair ladies who every morning cast their eyes over the columns of the TIMES, one cannot do less than wish that they may all receive the pretty things they most wish for, and that by this time next week the merchants' stocks of diamonds, trinkets, elegantly-bound books and other valuables will be surprisingly diminished.

Lest they should forget it, it might be mentioned to husbands, fathers and brothers, that the week for making presents will begin on Monday next, and that each gentleman holding this relation is expected to prepare for that important period. To inspire them with a proper enthusiasm for the occasion, is it necessary to betray the sacredly guarded secrets of their fair relatives, and tell them of the many beautiful articles which have been slyly prepared for them by loving hands? The handsome watch-cases of netted silk and gold, the comfortable slippers of finest cloth, embroidered so neatly, the warm dressing-gowns of gay cashmere, quilted so beautifully in scarlet satin, the pretty smoking-caps worked in every variety of pattern; these, and many other things which ladies like to knit and work for those they love, having been hidden away in quiet corners while husbands or fathers were by, will receive the last finishing-touch to-day, and be laid away until Monday, when it is to be hoped they will be accepted with becoming meekness and gratitude.

The Cartoons of Raphael.

Mr. CHARLES B. NORTON, the well-known Bibliographical Agent in Appleton's Building, has just done a good service to all lovers of Art, by securing from the London publishers, for sale in New-York, fine paper copies, thirty-eight by twenty-five inches, of a new series of impressions, from the Government plates, of RAPHAEL'S magnificent cartoons at Hampton Court. These plates are in the best state of preservation, and the impressions are exquisitely fresh and vigorous—the only perceptible difference between them and the earlier copies, so dear to all amateurs, being in the price at which they are offered. It is true, this difference is slightly noticeable: the set of seven cartoons, originally struck off, and published at the rate of 70 guineas, or $350, the set, in London, being now produced by Messrs. DAY & SONS, Engravers to Her Majesty, and sold in New-York at the inconceivable cost of $10. A limited number only will be allowed by the Government to be struck off, when the plates will be destroyed. The monumental beauty of these celebrated masterpieces of the art of design has made their fame a household word wherever art is known; and as the special characteristics of cartoon drawings fit them far better than oil canvases or frescoes for literal reproduction by the engraver's burin, it is really no exaggeration to say that there is no other way in which the genius of the "divine Urbinese" can be so well appreciated by those who are denied the privilege of studying him in Florence, Madrid, or Rome, as through these admirable engravings of his designs for the Flemish weavers. It is a curious fact, by the way, that a superb border-piece from one of the tapestries which were woven at Arras after the *Cartoons, long did duty in a Custom-house office of one of our New-England seaports as a door-mat. Upon a close inspection of the arabesques in the design,* "the excess of glory obscured," and beautiful still beneath the blight of long and ignorant neglect, it was rendered probable that the border in question had belonged to the tapestry known as the "Feed my Sheep," which for tenderness and delicacy of imagination, may claim, perhaps, the highest rank in this noble series. The history of this strayed fragment of the splendid past could be traced no further back than to the steward of a Rotterdam bark, by whom it had been used to wrap up his goods and chattels, and who had bestowed it as "a bit of carpet," upon its New-England possessor. It probably belonged to the third series of tapestries woven from the Cartoons, on the order of a Roman prince who never took or paid for the goods.

[Advertisement.]

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Superior to all others are known to be BRANDRETH'S Pills, which simply and without any, the least danger, remove those matters from the bowels and circulation which occasion or sustain disease. Colds, coughs, and influenza are cured at once by a few doses.

If three or four pills do not relieve pain of the bowels, which is generally produced at this season by *cold, take three more; and if this does not remove* the pain, take three or four more. There is no danger in taking the pills. Calomel and jalap are a thousand times more *harsh than BRANDRETH'S Pills, which are* mild but effectual, taking hold of nothing but impure humors. *Be not afraid of them if you are sick. No dose will hurt that is required to operate.*

Hear what Mrs. [illegible], of No. 240 Adams-street, *Brooklyn, states, December 20, 1859:*

I have used no other medicine than BRANDRETH'S Pills for the last twenty years. I have administered them with invariable success in typhus and scarlet fevers, small pox, whooping cough, measles, worms, to ladies previous to, and immediately after, confinement. With a box or two of BRANDRETH'S Pills in the house, happen what may, I would not care whether the doctor lived next door or twenty miles off.

Read what a single dose did.

Mr. JAMES STILLMAN, editor and proprietor of the Westchester County *Journal*, says, Dec. 13, 1859:—About two years ago I ruptured myself, and have worn a truss ever since. In the beginning of last month I was taken with a slight pain in the upper orifice of the rupture. The pain gradually increased, till on the third day I could not stand at all, nor could I find any position in bed to give me the least ease. The symptoms were altogether those of strangulated hernia. I thought your Pills might afford me some little relief, and took three of the Vegetable Universals. They operated in about four hours, immediately after which all pain ceased, and I have been able ever since to attend to my business without the slightest interruption.

Sold at the principal office, 294 Canal-street, N. Y., and by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

THE IVORY TYPE

GURNEY'S GALLERY, No. 707 Broadway, [illegible] of photographic pictures ever presented to the public in brilliancy of tone and colors, delicacy of finish, [illegible] of likeness and durability, it is far [illegible] to the best miniatures on ivory; a critical examination [illegible]. For a holiday gift it is the most acceptable [illegible]. Made only at GURNEY'S, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PREPARING FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The year is on the wane, and its decline ushers in a season of festivity. As every man of means and taste will naturally provide himself with a hat for the holidays, he most assuredly ought to call on KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and make a selection from his *recherché* stock, which embraces every style and quality of hats and caps suitable for the season.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Bookkeepers, clerks and all whose occupations are of a sedentary nature, are often the victims of dyspepsia, costiveness, headache, &c. Occasional doses of these Pills will prove highly beneficial by removing the causes.

[Advertisement.]

CHRISTMAS EVE!—CHRISTMAS EVE!—Immense array of attractions at BARNUM'S MUSEUM. Grand combination of entertainments. Curiosities unparalleled. An exciting drama and a delightful farce this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.

DR. HARTLEY begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he has, in compliance with their special request, made arrangements to establish his Ear Institution in New-York; and he generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear, without charge, until cured—thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled Aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

DR. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness; neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him; and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses, ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The destruction, by fire, of the Philadelphia Ear Infirmary, of which Dr. HARTLEY was the head—having released him from his duties in that city, he has established permanently his institution, for the exclusive treatment of Ear Diseases, at No. 104 Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music.

Consultations and examinations every morning.

Just published, a pamphlet, by Dr. HARTLEY, on Diseases of the Ear, its Causes, Remedy, Prevention and Cure. Price 10 cents by mail or otherwise.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT TALE OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

NED BUNTLINE'S
NEW MYSTERY OF NEW-YORK,
Entitled
ELFRIDA,
THE RED ROVER'S DAUGHTER,
Ready at 1 o'clock To-day at all the News Depots, in
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
For Jan. 7, 1860.

Read Ned Buntline's New Mystery of the Great City

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & CO.

NEW STYLES HOLIDAY HATS.

No. 156 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURE BOTTLED BRANDY AND WINES, FOR THE HOLYDAYS.

Persons who use wines and liquors for the holydays should give the preference to those bottled by me.

They are warranted pure and the best quality.

For sale by all druggists and grocers.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street,
Importer of the Schiedam Schnapps.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,
NEW STYLES, FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

NOVEL AND CHEAP — HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Price from One Dollar to Twenty.

One of these presents may make the recipient wealthy for life. Address to WOOD, EDDY & Co., Lottery Managers, Wilmington, Delaware.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

Until recently everybody was compelled to use poisonous, pile-producing paper in the water-closet. GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER is now universally used. It is a great comfort, and the medication (harmless to the healthy) cures and prevents piles. 1,000 sheets, $1; 500 sheets, 50 cents.

For sale by all Druggists, and at the dépôts No. 41 Ann-street and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—Skates to suit everybody, from 50 cents to $25. Also, books on the art, skate bags, shinny sticks, &c., &c. A lot of fine English skates just received.

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 208 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

IVORYTYPES, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also, Imperial Photographs, Miniatures, Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—A Velvet Carpet, $1 25; an English Brussels, 75c., 80c., $1; a Rug, Mat, Table or Piano Cover, Gold Shades, &c. HIRAM ANDERSON, Bowery, near Hester-street, large gold Eagle on the building.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

MARRIED.

NOYES—HILTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. E. O. Flagg, CHARLES W. NOYES to Miss SUSIE A., daughter of the late Edward Hilton, all of New-York.

WHEELER—VAN WYCK.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 22, at the Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, AUGUSTUS H. WHEELER to EDELIZA, daughter of John T. Van Wyck, Esq., all of this City.

EVANS—OVINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 20, by Rev. Charles Evans, of Stamford, Conn., the Rev. P. SAFFERY EVANS, of the latter place, to ISABEL, daughter of H. A. Ovington, Esq., of Bay Ridge, L. I.

FANNING—LANE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Dec. 22, by Rev. W. H. Willcox, of Reading, Mass., DAVID G. FANNING to ELIZABETH B. LANE, daughter of Anthony Lane, all of Brooklyn.

TOWER—STEVENSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 22, by Rev. Dr. E. E. L. Taylor, BENJAMIN S. TOWER to ELIZABETH A., eldest daughter of Henry Stevenson.

DIED.

AYMAR.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 23, in her 26th year, ELEANOR KINGSLAND, wife of Edmond B. Aymar, and daughter of S. S. Clark.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at Calvary Church, on Monday, Dec. 26, at 10½ o'clock.

DYER.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 22, HENRY HOLLIS DYER, Sr., aged [illegible] years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 146 West 11th-st.

☞ Philadelphia and Michigan papers please copy.

BAILEY.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 23, Mrs. SARAH BAILEY, widow of Wm. Bailey, in her 83d year.

The friends of the family and of her sons-in-law, Robert H. Leathem, Alexander Leatham and Wm. Collins, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 77 4th-av., on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

YOUMANS.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 22, JAMES YOUMANS, aged 5 years 7 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully *invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday morning, Dec.* 25, at 10½ o'clock, from Mount Olivet Baptist Church, [illegible] and 6th av.

☞ Rhode Island papers please copy.

BALEN.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 23, A. M., WILLIAM C., youngest son of Peter and Anna Maria Balen, aged 9 years and 6 months.

Funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 69 East 11th-st., on Sunday, Dec. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

SEAMAN.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 23, after a short illness, SARAH A., wife of David Seaman, and daughter of the late Richard Barnes, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, corner Broadway and Houston-st., on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 25, at 2 o'clock.

HUNTINGTON.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 23, JULIA S. HUNTINGTON, widow of the late Joseph C. Huntington, in the 61st year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her brother, David Stuart Dodge, No. 143 East 18th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

BISHOP.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 23, of consumption, in the 23d year of her age, ANNA H., wife of Chas. K. Bishop.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of his family, and of Mrs H. L. Lloyd, are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 34 12th-st., on Sunday, Dec. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MANNING.—In this City, on Friday evening, Dec. 23, JOHN MANNING, Comptroller of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.

Particulars of funeral in Monday's paper.

BUCHAN.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 21, Dr. ROBERT BUCHAN, aged 71 years and 1 month.

His funeral will take place on Saturday, Dec. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 376 Greenwich-st. *The friends of the family are invited to attend* without further notice.

WILLIAMSON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 22, AMOS, son of Amos J. and Mary Ann Williamson, aged 3 years, 11 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 208 Pearl-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

DUNLAP.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 22, JAMES DUNLAP, in his 34th year, at the residence of his brother, Wm. Dunlap, Trinity Cemetery, Washington Heights.

The funeral services will take place at the Presbyterian Church, corner of 155th-st. and 10th-av., on Saturday, Dec. 24, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be interred at Trinity Cemetery.

ELDREDGE.—At Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 22, MARGARET HOUSTON, only daughter of Purser Joseph C. Eldredge, U. S. N., aged 3 years and 1 month.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at his residence, No. 163 West Warren-st., South Brooklyn.

BLISS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 22, CHARLES WARD, infant son of Henry J. and Hattie H. Bliss, of La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Funeral at the residence of S. D. Partridge, No. 110 2d-place, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MARSHALL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, ALEXANDER C. MARSHALL, in the 60th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and the members of the Marine Society of the City of New-York, are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 17 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further or special invitation.

FOWLER.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, BENJAMIN FOWLER, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 24, at [illegible] o'clock, at St. John's Church, Yonkers. Carriages will be in attendance at the dépôt for the 11 o'clock train, at Chambers-st.

COMMERFORD.—At [illegible], N. J., on [illegible] morning, Dec. [illegible], [illegible], Rev. Aug. T. Commerford.

The friends of the family, and of [illegible] and Albert Havemeyer, and [illegible] Charles Burkhalter, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 181 West 14th-st.

NOBLE.—At Brookville, Ind., on Thursday, Dec. 15, Mrs. EMILY H. NOBLE, wife of Easton Noble.

O'REGON.—At St. Louis, on Monday, Dec. 19, [illegible] O'REGON, aged 49 years.

His remains were brought to this City, and interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ For Monetary and Commercial Intelligence the Reader is Referred to Third and Sixth Pages.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 21 | Sun sets.... 4 37 | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 07 | Gov. Island.. 7 56 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, Dec. 23.

Cleared.

Steamer Ariadne, Foster, South Amboy, [illegible].

Ships Orient, Hill, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Far West, Page, New-Orleans, [illegible]; [illegible] (Brem.,) Dammerman, Bremen, Hencken & [illegible]; Roberts, Martin, London, Dunham & Dimon.

Barks Wapella, Oats, Rotterdam, [illegible]; Venus, (Br.,) Crosby, La Folie, [illegible].

Brigs Grenada, Pettengill, Nuevitas, [illegible]; [illegible], Lindsey, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; [illegible], St. John, N. F., [illegible]; [illegible], Pinkney, Cuba, [illegible]; Conklin, St. Johns, [illegible]; Vigan, Jamaica, via Norfolk, [illegible]; Dunn, St. John, [illegible].

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston [illegible] hours, with mdse. and passengers, to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Dec. 23 [illegible] P. M., exchanged signals with steamship James Adger, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Thomas Swann, [illegible], Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Patapsco, Layfield, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Pilgrim, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool Nov. 19, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Anchored in Quarantine this afternoon.

Bark Lucky Star, Preston, Amoy Aug. 25, passed Straits Sunda Sept. 26, with teas to [illegible]. Dec. 18, on the outer edge of the Gulf Stream, [illegible] brig bd. N., with loss of both foremasts. Passed Cape of Good Hope Nov. 1, in co. with bark [illegible], from Amoy for New-York.

BELOW—2-masted schr. [illegible], from [illegible] Nov. 9, with brandy, &c., to Dunham & Dimon.

WIND—During the day from W. to W. N. W.; 11 P. M. N. W. and fresh.

Sailed.

Ships Fleetwing, for San Francisco; American Congress, for London; Gosport, for Charleston. Brigs Abby Watson, for Matanzas; State of Maine, for [illegible]; Arabella, for Aspinwall. Schr. Hampton, for Havana.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Dec. 23, sunset.—A bark outside the Bar, in tow; schr. Hartstene, (2-masted,) from Bordeaux, on the Bar. Wind light, W. Weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, Dec. 23, sunset.—A bark going up the Bay, in tow; ships American Congress, for London, passed out over the Bar at 11:15 A. M., and the Gosport, for do., at 2:45. Wind light from W. N. W. Weather clear.

The report, last evening, of bark [illegible], for Hong Kong, as passing out over the Bar was an error; the bark sailed on the 19th inst.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Dec. 23, sunset.—Ship Neptune, from Liverpool, passing up the Narrows, in tow. A bark coming up the Bay, in tow. Wind light, W. N. W. Weather clear.

WOOD'S HOLE, Dec. 23.—The brig Mechanic, Pendleton, from Crusoe Island, for Portland, with salt, went ashore, yesterday, at West Chop, and remained there this morning.

NEWPORT, Dec. 23.—Arr. brig Empire, Hillen, Mobile for Providence; schs. Marietta, Benson, [illegible] for New-York.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—Arr. barks Andrew Carney, Brand, Smyrna; Trovatore, Carver, Marseilles; Caroline Eliena, Eliena, New-Orleans; [illegible], Drinkwater, do.; brigs B. W. [illegible], Lee, [illegible]; [illegible]; Lorana, Gibbs, Remedios; schrs. Fearless, Adams, Aux Cayes; Laconia, Gilmore, Ghent, Charleston. Below—ship N. B. Baird, Liverpool.

Off Highland Light—ships Wild Rover, [illegible]; Creole, from New-Orleans; Grace Hammond, do.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—Arr. ships [illegible], from Boston; Villafranca, from Bath; E. F. [illegible] and Euxine, from New-York; Indus, from Rio Janeiro; St. Charles, from London.

Miscellaneous.

TRIAL TRIP OF A NEW STEAMER.—The steamer Monticello, a companion ship to the Mount Vernon, intended for the New-York, Washington and Alexandria line, went on an engineer's trial trip yesterday to test the operation of the "Desiccator," a recent patent for cooling or condensing steam, so that it can be continuously returned to the boiler, and thus avoid the use of salt water. Among those on board were several practical steamship engineers, who pronounced the invention a perfect success, and claim for it an importance in the science of steam-engine construction greater than those of any other since the invention of James Watt. In respect to model, strength and completeness of rig, the Monticello is all that could be desired. She was built by Mr. Williams, of Greenpoint, and measures 700 tons. She promises to be the fastest vessel of her size on the line.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH
OF
FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING
AT RETAIL.

The remaining stock of Winter Clothing at EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse,

FULTON 66 AND 68 STREET,

IS NOW BEING SOLD AT TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.

Those not yet provided with Winter garments are earnestly requested to call, being assured that they can be suited in every respect, and save twenty-five per cent.

The stock comprises every variety and quality of goods adapted to Winter wear.

OVERCOATS.

Esquimaux Beaver.
President Beaver.
Moscow Beaver.
Castor Beaver.
Duffield Beaver.
Devonshire Kersey.
West of England Cloth.
Baltic Pilot.
English Pilot.
American Pilot.
Fur Beaver.
Canada Gray.
Petersham.
Heavy Broadcloth.
Felt.
Satinet.
Cassimere.
Lion Skin.
&c. &c. &c.

COATS.

French Cloth.
Dress Frocks.
West-of-England Cloth.
German Cloth.
Beaver Business.
Pilot Business.
Cassimere Business.

PANTS.

French Beaver.
French Cassimere.
English Cassimere.
German Cassimere.
Union Mixtures.
Cottonade.
Black Cloth.
Black Doeskin.
Black Beaver.
Black Satinet.

VESTS.

Rich Velvet.
Plush.
Satin.
Silk.
Cloth.
Cassimere.
Beaver.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Shirts, Collars, Undergarments, Hosiery, Scarfs, Ties, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Kid Gloves, Buckskin Gloves, Fur Gloves, Riding Gloves, Cassimere Gloves, &c.

AT
66
EVANS', and FULTON-ST.,
68
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HANSON-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Anniversary of the Dedication of the Church will be celebrated during the Holiday Week, including Christmas and New-Year's Day.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

CHRISTMAS DAY—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Bishop Simpson; preaching at 3 P. M., by [illegible]; preaching at 7 P. M., by Rev. Bishop Simpson.

MONDAY, Dec. 26, at 7 P. M., Sunday School [illegible]. TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 7½ P. M., Rev. W. P. Watkins. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 7½ P. M., Rev. R. M. Hatfield. THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at 7½ P. M., Rev. [illegible]. FRIDAY, Dec. 30, at 7½ P. M., Rev. [illegible].

NEW-YEAR'S DAY—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. McClintock, D. D.; preaching at 3 P. M., by Rev. J. L. G. McKown; *preaching at 7 P. M., by* [illegible].

The names of the preachers for Christmas afternoon and New-Year's evening will be announced in due season.

FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING.—Rev. JACOB CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., and wife, being about to sail for India, under an appointment by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church, notice is hereby given that a farewell meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st. Rev. Dr. Ferris will give the charge to the departing Missionary; addresses may also be expected from Rev. Dr. Scudder and Mr. Chamberlain.

THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION of the [illegible] Sabbath School, will be held in the Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts. Rev. A. Dowling, D. D., Pastor, on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7 o'clock. Hymns written for the occasion will be sung by the School, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Wood and Mr. C. C. Goss. A. FREEMAN, President.

SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avenues. Preaching on Christmas Sabbath, by the Pastor, Rev. F. S. De Hass, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Also, a Union Prayer and Experience Meeting at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, on *The Fulfillment of the Joy of Christ in the Inheritance in Heaven.* Service at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by the pastor, Rev. F. L. JANES. Services to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1859.

GOLD-HUNTING IN CHIRIQUI.

Arrival in this City of Two Chiriqui Explorers—Thrilling Story of their Explorations and Dangers by Sea, Field and Flood—Alleged Discovery of a Second California.

Nearly four months ago, it will be remembered, the smooth, sharp-pointed and fleet little schooner *Nautilus*, formerly in the United States Revenue service, left this City for Chiriqui, with a party of explorers, whose avowed purpose was to delve among the mountains and streams of Chiriqui, in search of gold. The oft-repeated story—older than the first printing of Robinson Crusoe, and sufficient proofs to the contrary, by many deemed mere fabulous—of mammoth golden threads twined around the skeleton forms of the aboriginal chiefs, and of huge treasures of solid gold being deeply buried in the *huacas* with the entombed chieftains, stimulated the explorers to go forth on their gold-hunting mission. Upon the production of the *huacas* themselves, they placed very slim estimate. These ancient Indian tumuli, once the sacred depositories of vast and unheeded wealth, were long ago, they believe, rifled of the bulk of their precious contents by the earlier Spanish colonists and avaricious Mexicans. Leaving to dullard hands unrequited digging among the Indian mounds, they essayed a daring original project—discovery of the sources of the abundant gold from which these ancient hidden treasures were made. The spirit of bold adventure characterized the enterprise, and glowing visions of gleaming gold would have induced any number to have joined the expedition. But numbers were not wanted. Two pioneer Californians entered upon the matter as an individual enterprise. Associating with them two men also skilled in gold-hunting, they bought the *Nautilus*, newly rigged her, manned her, provisioned her, and started upon their sea-voyage in search of a new Eldorado. The secrecy of the preliminary preparations, the roughness of their dress, and personal equipments of revolvers and bowie-knives, led at first to the suspicion that they were fillibusters bound on some illegal mission; but proper explanations to the United States Marshal dissipated these wrongful surmises, and they pushed to sea without hindrance, and with sails fully set before a spanking breeze. Nearly two months of the time that has intervened since the vessel departed this port, has been spent by the explorers amid the mountains, ravines and streamlets of Chiriqui, hunting gold-veins. Two of the exploring party are now in this City, having come back a few days ago to get others to join them, and to obtain a supply of proper machinery and other things requisite to enter successfully upon mining operations in the new and rich gold-diggings which they claim to have found. We give below a narrative of the experiences thus far of the explorers, as told from their own lips. Aside from the deep interest attaching to the expedition, from its having for its object the discovery of a new gold region, the narrative is full of thrilling interest from the many "moving accidents by flood and field" experienced by the adventurers, and descriptions given of the inhabitants, products and scenery of a territory, portions of which are as little known to the civilized world as the neighboring region about Yucatan and Vera Paz, in Central America.

Before entering upon our proposed narrative, we will briefly describe the explorers. As stated above, they are four in number. Their names are Wm. Hance, Charles G. B. Coffin, Dr. Henry Ball and Samuel Genther. Mr. Hance, the eldest of the party, and chosen leader, is a rough, stern-looking man, nearly sixty years of age, and with rich endowment of health, courage, hair, whiskers, moustache, and high-topped boots. His passion for adventure is intense. On the breaking out of the California gold-fever in 1849, he was foremost on the ground. He dug the famous thirty-five pound nugget—the largest nugget ever found in California—worth $30,000—which was exhibited at a Bank in Wall-street, and caused a terrific rush of sordid ticket-buyers to the California steamship offices. Australia, Frazer River and Pike's Peak he has visited in turn, and now a new sphere of activity has opened for his restless energies. His past life gives proof that not so much sordid love of gain impelled him to the present enterprise, as the excitement and expansive character of the undertaking, giving daring and largeness to thought. Mr. Coffin, who with Mr. Hance planned the expedition, was also among the earliest arrivals in California. He there dug himself a splendid fortune, and most of the time since has been a traveling gentleman of elegant leisure, having traversed nearly every part of the habitable globe. The refining influences of his enlarged travel are apparent in his manner, and his conversation evinces one sharply observant of men and things. Although past middle-age, he looks much younger, his youthful appearance being enhanced by an almost total absence of beard, except a dim and shadowy moustache, which he incessantly strokes with sedulous, nursing care. His seeming youth and delicate form give an impression of effeminacy and weak nerves, but through his dark, restless eyes gleams consciousness of an independent manhood and the purpose and will of one equally at home in the extremes of luxury and deprivation of every bodily comfort. Dr. Ball, like Mr. Coffin, is a Bayard Taylor sort of man, his proclivity being to climb unclimbed acclivities, to see unseen seas, and warm his feet in the craters of volcanoes, where mortal foot never trod before. He is the Dr. Ball who undertook on his own hook to traverse the summits of the White Mountains, who got lost in the attempt, and who, after being missing several days, was given up for starved or frozen to death, both of which came near being his fate. He has been a successful gold digger. His self-reliance, self-resource, industry and persistence, make him an invaluable associate. Mr. Genther is in the prime of life, possessed of a form like Hercules, and the vivacity of Boccaccio. Nobody could possibly be better conditioned by nature than he to join such an expedition. Brimful of hope and wit, he is the soul of the party. By profession he is an engineer, and formerly was employed on the steamer *Augusta*.

The *Nautilus*, having Messrs. Hance, Coffin, Ball and Genther as passengers, Capt. Woodfine, as Commander, and a crew of five persons, left New-York on the 24th of last August. With fine breezes from the northward and pleasant weather, she glided rapidly on her journey until the twentieth day out, when a gale arose, which soon blew with a furiousness seldom experienced except in rounding one of the Southern Capes. For two days the storm continued without a change, and there was momentary expectation that the vessel, the exploring party and crew were about to be plunged forever into the depths of ocean. Enormous seas broke over the ship, the spare spars were washed overboard, the railings were swept away and the ship completely deluged. One of the sailors, the oldest and best of the crew, was blown from the rigging in the night, and for a moment his shrill voice was heard above the uproarious tumult of the lashing sea. It was useless to attempt to save him, and the attempt was not made. The explorers turned sailors,—prior sea-voyages made them quite apt seamen,—and for forty-eight hours they stood in the drenching rain without changing their clothing, and taking scarcely a mouthful to eat. The buoyancy of the vessel fortunately enabled her to weather the storm. It was off the cheerless coast of the Mosquito Kingdom that the storm was encountered, and no sheltered anchorage presenting itself as a place of safety, the vessel of course had to be kept in the open sea. The storm having subsided, the ship stood for the Zapadilla Keys, off the Boca del Tigré Channel, on the coast of Chiriqui. The Boca del Tigré harbor was made on the afternoon of the 18th of September, the wind blowing moderately from the westward, and the sun shining brightly. In a mood of eager hopefulness, the explorers looked toward the mountains in the distance, with their peaks rising majestically into the blue sky—the scene of their future labors and expected triumphal success. The harbor is wide, with sufficient depth of water for large vessels to ride in safety. The accompanying land forms a gentle, descending slope, and is covered with a luxuriant growth of stately trees, extending close to the water's edge. On either side stretch into view extended reefs and bluffs, while shutting out the view of the ocean are numerous islands and headlands, the latter natural breakwaters to the harbor, and together forming a mimic picture of the ancient Hesperides. Over the islands and mainland hovered multitudes of birds of the richest plumage, and along the swell of the sea, which from the effects of the late storm still broke tumultuously upon the extended reefs, skimmed in erratic freedom wild sea fowls. In the deeper water a crowd of huge porpoises kept up a lively disporting. Notwithstanding the unrivaled nature of the Boca del Tigré harbor, it is rarely that vessels drop anchor there. Seeing the *Nautilus* working her way to the inner shore, a crowd of natives thronged toward the beach. Timidly keeping in the distance, they with suspicious eyes watched the vessel and every movement of those on board, at the same time looking wistfully at their lithe canoes tied by strips of bark to the mango trees.

The *Nautilus* lay to all night. On the morning of the 19th September, the explorers stepped foot upon the shores of Chiriqui. The natives ran like wild men at their approach. Mr. Coffin immediately suspended a large gold cross about his neck. The effect was instantaneous—magical. Dropping on their knees before the revered symbol, they waited the approach of the strangers. Mr. Hance explained the object of their mission, when the majority tendered them a cordial welcome. The explorers were not surprised to learn, as they had already anticipated as much, that they had been taken for a party of fillibusters in the service of Gen. Walker, and that to this supposition was owing the precipitate flight following their landing. A good many of the natives, they were told, impressed with the same belief, fled inland on the evening previous, driving their cattle with them. In making known the fact that they had come thither on a gold-hunting tour, the explorers were sagaciously explicit upon the point, that they did not intend to disturb the *huacas*, for by this explicit statement, and the gold cross as an auxiliary, they knew they would avoid exciting the ill-feeling of the natives, who still protest against the disturbance of the *huacas* as a sacrilegious violation of the sacred graves of their ancestral chiefs—a protest so strenuously urged a few years ago, as to compel the issue of a proclamation forbidding any disturbance of the *huacas* by natives or foreigners, under severe penalty. A dead letter the proclamation now is, but the opposition is not entirely dead, although too weak to resist the stronger current, devotion to gold in the long run proving more potent and general than devotion to ancestral ashes. Having smoothed their way into the good graces of the opponents to grave-digging, and effected thereby avoidance of future manifold annoying hindrances, which this sire-revering faction are sure to visit upon grave-digging invaders, the explorers turned their attention to the selection of competent guides. This proved no easy matter. Any quantity stood ready to act, and all presenting similar pedal and muscular recommendations. At length, after a good deal of talk, and troublesome negotiation—the natives, grave-diggers, and anti-grave-diggers, being all endowed with as high appreciation of their services and good pay as municipal office-holders in New-York—two guides were selected. An old Indian trail, commencing at the mouth of Frenchman's Creek, was declared by the guides to be the best route to the mountains. Frenchman's Creek was five miles further up the coast.

Capt. Woodfine was instructed to keep the *Nautilus* at her anchorage in the Boca del Tigré harbor, awaiting the return of the explorers. Providing themselves with their prospecting implements, a tent-cloth, changes of clothing, ammunition for their revolvers, provisions, well-filled liquor flagons, tobacco, pipes and matches, and adding one of the ship's crew to their number, the party now set out on their proposed prospecting pilgrimage. All were in splendid spirits and the day was exquisitely fine, with nothing to mar the prospect of continued pleasant weather except a faint cloud-streak to the north. Every one started forth exulting in the pleasing expectation of an easy and expeditious journey. Arrived at Frenchman's Creek, a point quickly reached, the Indian trail was entered upon. All the sylvan lore in the world to one uninitiated in forest explorations, would have failed to distinguish the trail from any random route that might have been taken, so closely intertwined was the undergrowing shrubbery and frequent obstructions of decaying logs and newly-prostrated trees. The guides, with the sharp eyes of olden Pequots or Onondagas, were unerring in the route, however, and struck the Rabello River at precisely the point previously indicated. Having reached the river, it was advised to build a raft, and try water navigation as the quickest and pleasantest mode of transit for the next ten miles—the total distance thus far traveled being eighteen miles—and then take up the trail again. The proposition found cheerful seconds. A few dexterous blows from an axe, and slight expenditure of talent in constructing and tying withes, and a water craft, pronounced competent for the emergency, was ready for launching. Tiring to the arms and patience, however, was poleing up the river, owing to the complex winding of the stream, its shallowness and muddy bed. The scenery was in the highest degree picturesque, but the low and stout branches of the mangroves, shooting to the middle of the river from either side, and compelling a perpetual sharp dodging of heads to save necks, did not permit any extended enjoyment of the scenic beauty. After a forward movement of some five miles through the river's tortuous windings, and as many hours of tortuous poleing and head movement, it was deemed advisable to lay by, pitch the tent, and call it a day's work. An olden experience was tent-life. The fire, supper, pipes, discussing plans, jokes, and refreshing slumber followed in proper sequence, and with hearty appreciation.

Following the further windings of the Rabello River, and dodging the mangrove branches, was renewed in the morning and made the forenoon's entertainment. At noon the Indian trail was resumed. After three hours' tugging through thickets and brambles there was a sudden halt. One of the guides had been bitten by a snake—the venomous crotalus. On the inner ancle of his right foot were two marks of the reptile's fangs. Mr. Genther instantly sucked the wounds with his mouth, and Dr. Ball applied caustics. These prompt remedies saved the man's life, but for five days he was a horrid object to look upon—the bitten leg swelling to double its natural size, his skin a deep livid hue, and his eyes rolling fearfully in their crimsoned sockets. A delay of a week followed this untoward calamity. This was provoking, and the setting in of the rainy season made it more so. The climax of provocation was yet to be attained. The two guides deserted. Here was a fix—an almost parallel predicament to that of the aeronaut Thurston in the dense Canadian wilderness. What was to be done? The only thing that could be done was to work their way back to the Atlantic coast and make a new start. The attempt was made. It took just eleven days to accomplish the retrograde journey. Who shall describe those eleven days' experiences? There was no missing the way, for they did not know any way to miss. The constant sombre clouds and falling rain made the dense woods a thickening darkness. The matches got water-soaked and ruined, preventing the building of fires, and making ten-fold more dismal the long nights, and louder and deeper the wailings of the wind. Pluck, however, was not exhausted, but only a little dampened. Though suffering greatly, they bore all spiritedly, till good luck brought them again, fresh and buoyant as ever, on board the *Nautilus*.

A snug and sheltered inlet bordering the *hacienda* of a Mr. Obrwitt, at a point ten miles up the coast, the *Nautilus* now headed for. Thence the explorers immediately made their second attempt to reach the mountains. This time the attempt was successful, but not without its difficulties and perils. Securing two guides who proved to be trusty, another Indian trail was pursued. In following the latter trail the Guarumo River was crossed sixteen times in two days. The river bed and some minor tributary streams were prospected, but no gold indications discovered. In the tangled wilderness were met occasional tokens of olden civilization and abrupt physical changes, such as ruined archways, marine shells, and tide marks. Once in a while the cane hut of some native would rise to view—natives who never before had seen the face of white man—who yet spoke an Indian dialect, and who looked as wonderingly on the watches, jewelry and clothing of their strange visitors, as would the unvisited inhabitants of any of the Galapagos group of islands. Around these huts were patches of luxuriant sugar cane, banana, pineapple and plantain trees. Nearing the mountain passes, game became abundant. The mountain deer, the moucha or wild cow, and the wara or wild hog, fled in droves through the ravines, and on the rich slopes flitted wild turkeys, quails and partridges. Birds of Paradise abound, and are much larger than those of India. Monkeys chattered from the tree-tops.

For miles along the mountains the explorers prospected for gold. They claim to have hit upon better diggings than were ever found in California, but the localities they refuse to specify. In clambering about the mountains they several times narrowly escaped tumbling over precipices. The ascent of Mount Sarah, the highest of the Cordilleras range in that vicinity, came near costing Dr. Ball his life. A rock upon which he was standing suddenly gave way, and he went tumbling two hundred feet down a declivity, before he could catch hold of anything that would support his weight. Had he fallen a few rods further, he would have reached the edge of a precipice several hundred feet high, beyond which there would not have been any possible earthly salvation for him. The view from the top of Mount Sarah, Mr. Coffin, who has ascended Mount Blanc and stood on the top of Mount Rhigi, declares to be as fine as the finest Switzerland views. Securing abundant samples of their gold diggings, both dust and quartz, and marking privately the placers to be worked in future, the explorers turned their backs upon the auriferous mountains. These samples have been sent on to Washington since Messrs. Coffin and Genther's return to this City, for the inspection of President Buchanan and Secretary Floyd. The section they canvassed, they assert, has never been explored before. Its distance from Gomez and Rugabita, where the *huacas* are principally located, has precluded the hypothesis that the original gold was excavated so far away.

On their return, the explorers took a roundabout course, for the purpose of seeing more of the country, visiting the *huaca* diggings and additional prospecting. They made stops at Caldero, Dolage, David, and Boca del Toro. At David they were entertained by the Governor of Chiriqui in generous and handsome style. They met there Mr. Pierson, agent of the Pacific Mail Company, and Mr. Johnson, who cut down the first tree on the Panama road. Mr. Thompson, of the Panama road, was also there. Mr. Pierson was once with Kit Carson, and knew John Brown in Kansas. At Boca del Toro they fell in with Mr. Peter Shephard, son of the original Peter Shephard, who received the large grant of land bordering the upper coast of Costa from the King of the Mosquito Kingdom. Young, tall, and swarthy, like a Creole, he was a leading jolly bachelor existence, attending to his ship-yard and extended *hacienda*, the latter in a fine state of cultivation. Intelligent and appreciative, he set before them the best of liquors and segars, and gave them a ride in a canoe, just received as a present from the Mosquito King, who has held the reins of government over the Mosquito Kingdom since the elder Shephard's death. The canoe was thirty-five feet long, seven feet broad, and hewed out of a solid cedar log.

Part of their journey was by the new Chiriqui road, as it is called, through which it was difficult to procure guides to pilot them, on account of the superstition of the natives, who believe it fatal to pass over the road. They visited the *huaca* diggings at the Boquet. They saw some earthen-ware taken out the graves, but no gold. As the rainy season was still on, the digging was pursued, however, to great disadvantage. Some Americans from Panama, a few Frenchmen, and about a score of Germans, were there, but the net exhibit of their labors held out no inducement for tarrying. More satisfied than ever that the *huacas* afforded but poor pickings, they thence proceeded directly for the *Nautilus*, which, meantime, had been taken to Boca del Toro for repairs.

The route from the Boquet lay through a most charming section of the country, through grand forests abounding in every variety of live oak, superb mahogany trees, rosewood, satinwood and tall cedars; through immense orange, lemon, banana, plantain and pineapple groves, and here and there extended prairies dotted with waving corn, cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees. Having little else to do, they indulged in game-shooting by the way, and collected samples of bituminous coal from native beds, claimed to be equal to Liverpool cannel; a species of silk grass, said to be longer, stouter, and superior to the Manila for rope-manufacturing; wild potatoes, alleged to be as large and as good eating as cultivated Jerseys, and huge bolls of wild cotton picked from trees of the size of apple-trees, and declared to be equal to the cotton productions of South Carolina. On the 9th of November the explorers were on board the *Nautilus* again. Leaving Mr. Hance and Dr. Ball at Boca del Toro, the *Nautilus* took Messrs. Coffin and Genther to Aspinwall, from which place the latter took the earliest passage by steamer to this city. Altogether, the explorers were in Chiriqui seven weeks and two days, most of the time experiencing rainy weather, and sleeping under a tent. Notwithstanding the drawbacks to comfort incidental to gold prospecting and camp life in wet weather, they had, according to the story of Mr. Coffin and Mr. Genther, a "jolly good time." The story as given above speaks for itself. Although crowded into one-third the space it might be made to fill, and omitting necessarily much of a spicy and readable character, nothing essential has been omitted beyond what can readily be guessed at. Mr. Coffin and Mr. Genther expect to return to Chiriqui in a few days, after securing the needed mechanical appliances for extended mining. They join their associates at Boca del Toro, and thence hurry to their marked places among the mountains. They say they have discovered a second California, and no doubt they have. Their own return enhances, of course, the credibility of their statements. Their sanguine expectations as to the final pecuniary result, however doubtingly regarded now by the reader, cannot long remain in uncertainty in this age of quick travel, fast dissemination of news, and eager watching for splendid speculations.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

Ten years ago the very name of a "Christmas book" was a disgust to all true lovers of literature. It implied then a strange sort of typographical monster, sprung from the ashes of the decayed Annual; a thing of golden shreds and purple patches, made up to catch the eye alone, without one second thought bestowed upon the heart and brain, which other books appeal to, and in which true authors make their abiding-place. Such productions fell emphatically into Charles Lamb's Pariah caste of "books that are no books,"—even more emphatically, indeed, than the London Annuals to which they had succeeded. For the older-fashioned Annuals drew into themselves something of the real literature of their day. The crimson, silken covers of the *Keepsake*; the gilded morocco of the *Friendship's Offering* and the *Book of Beauty*, closed upon graceful verses from gifted pens, and delicate fancies from pencils grown now immortal. Byron and Scott, Coleridge and Wordsworth disdained them not, nor Stanfield and Etty and Wilkie. They exhaled, indeed, an overpowering odor of the soft Belgravian *boudoirs*, but they were far from being utterly unworthy the best company which they kept. They were fops of books, but by no means empty fops. In a word, they were in literature very much what men like D'Orsay were in life. Their successors were of a lower strain. These were fellows who carried all their fortunes on their backs: poor creatures, burnished and gilded into a drawing-room presentability, but intrinsically dull, stupid, insignificant—a company of sumptuous twaddlers. All this we have changed. Within the last three or four years, the Christmas-book has been rising with tremendous rapidity in the social scale. In the place of *Beauties of the Koran, or Courts of Genghis-Khan*, we are beginning now to have exquisite editions of sterling works—"things of beauty" to the mind as well as to the sight; and the "gift-books" which heap our publishers' and booksellers' shelves to-day are, for the most part, books which are gifts indeed—books which no man need be ashamed to have given, and no man (we use the word generically, and not sexually) ashamed or angry to have received. The development of a genuine artistic taste, in the English and American public, which is thus indicated, deserves at least a passing word of satisfaction from every conscientious critic who holds it part of his vocation to mark and aid the general upward movement of the popular mind.

The number of really beautiful and attractive books which the present season has brought forward is less striking than their almost uniform advance in the great essentials of true artistic beauty and attractiveness over the books of previous years. We have nothing indeed so thoroughly characteristic, nothing which challenges such a specific place for itself in praise or blame, as the illustrated Tennyson of a year ago; but we have more and better illustrated books from American houses than have ever before graced a single Christmas-tide. We have already spoken of several of these books, as for instance, the reproduction of Kaulbach's admirable etchings, with Goethe's poem of *Reynard the Fox*, and the Appleton's new collection of "Favorite Ballads," in which an over-weight of Mackay and the like tin-plate-workers in verse is redeemed by, so many true and exquisite poems.

From Philadelphia Messrs. E. H. Butler & Co. have followed up their last year's volume of *Distinguished Poets* with a stately and splendid volume, entitled a *Gallery of English and American Female Poets*. This collection, which brings together the "sweet utterances" of a fair company of lady minstrels, from Mrs. Hemans and Miss Hannah More to Miss Alice Carey and Miss Hannah Gould, has been made with great apparent catholicity of taste, and it is adorned with engravings often more than worthy of the text which they accompany. Leutze, Reade, Huntington, Hicks, have all been laid under contribution by the American muse; Turner and Landseer do homage to her English sister; and the burin has been loyal to the pencil. Landseer contributes his portrait of Mrs. Norton, (a trifle wild as a likeness, and very wildly engraved, be it noted,) and Hicks his most accurate and speaking portrait of Margaret Fuller. The bibliopegist can hardly quarrel with the binding up of this casket, in point either of solidity or subdued richness of appearance.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., among their other treasures, offer us "The Most Excellent Historie of the *Merchant of Venice*, written by William Shakespeare."

"To wit, beside commends and courteous breath: gifts of rich value." With Shakespeare in his most real and incomparable comedy—and the artists, paper makers, printers and binders, at their holiday best, even the friends of John Bunyan—those wise fellows who said "Not so"—might heartily approve "this book."

The "Merchant of Venice," on the stage always vexatious from its faults of construction, is especially a closet-comedy for "them of rich leisure." It possesses a high tragic interest which the reader entirely enjoys, contemplating its whole progress with the most comfortable satisfaction; for when those with whom the reader sympathizes are in their day of danger, they sustain themselves with so noble a tone of honorable friendship that it would be scarcely possible to regret what brings it out, and then the trouble is too brief to excite a positive pain; while the subsequent tribulation of the Jew is personally gratifying to all. This play is also the play of plays for lavish poetic expression. It is full of fine lines, wherein one may "get glimpses that will make him less forlorn" of noble thought and generous feelings, often a quaint and dainty idealism, and oftener still, the most delicate wit—the very swans-down feather of sportive fancy.

The present edition is illustrated with twenty very fine engravings on wood, and numerous curious little head and tail pieces. Five of the large illustrations are drawn by Birket Foster, the great English master of this style of art that is fast growing into the dimensions of a "School." There is great vivacity and *movement* in the drawing entitled "St. Mark's-place," and this is the more notable as it is in a style in which we very seldom see a success; but the very finest of all these fine drawings is that of "The Garden," in the second act. Here the artist has caught the most insubstantial spirit of "the pageant"—the lazy poplars sleep and dream—the lady's dress rustles in the breeze, and the breeze itself rises and falls in the spraying sparkle of the fountain; a quiet haze of moonlit languor drowses over the whole scene. Altogether, in composition, tone, expression, this drawing is a *chef d'œuvre*.

It is sufficient to say that the form of the book is worthy of its spirit. It is printed on heavy tinted paper, and the binding is of the richest kind.

Not altogether a "beauty book" is Mr. Ehninger's collection of *Autograph Etchings by American Artists*. This collection, published by W. A. Townsend & Co., of this city, contains twelve original etchings, by as many different American artists, each one intended or supposed to illustrate a verse or versicle from one of our more or less popular poets. Durand opens the gallery with a somewhat hasty sketch of what is averred to be a shady pool, hidden beneath the sceptre of what is decidedly not "a blue-hudded ash." Kensett, Leutze, Darley, Eastman Johnson, Casilear, Gifford, Dana, (whose clever sketches of French coast scenery we have noticed at several of our later Academy exhibitions,) Mignot and Ehninger follow, with drawings of varied merit. The decided interest of the collection lies in the peculiar photographic process by which, as Mr. Ehninger expresses it, "the artist in the act of drawing literally engraves his own design." This process, under the exacter name of photoglyphy, has been developed and applied in Great Britain, but Mr. Ehninger's series of autographic etchings is a virtual introduction of the whole subject to our own public. It has therefore an extrinsic value which should commend his book to all interested in the progress of the economy of art. Some of the drawings, as, for instance, Johnson's "Wigwam," have a singularly picturesque charm of their own. The face of the squaw in this drawing is worthy of the artist of the "Old Kentucky Home," now become so familiar to the public through Mr. George Ward Nichols' excellent photographic reproduction of that very remarkable picture.

Boston, represented by the Mozonian house of Ticknor & Fields, is, of course, not behind-hand in this race of bibliopoles. Foremost among the contributions of this house let us place their illustrated edition of that most worthy and honorable book, *Tom Brown's School-Days at Rugby*. With the best imaginable will and more or less felicity of pencil, Mr. L. G. Mead has outlined the masculine humanities of Tom Brown's healthy and honest genius. For old and young alike no better, wiser and more noble gift need be asked or offered than so fair a copy of so fair a book. Fit companion of its high modern chivalry is the gracious soul of Sir Philip Sidney, embalmed in a singularly refined and tasteful volume of illuminated typography, by the Messrs. Burnham, also of Boston. This, which hardly comes perhaps, under the head of "illustrated literature," is yet a "Christmas book" of the best stamp, since it carries in itself the whole beauty of Christian manhood, set forth in the fancies and the feelings of the true gentleman whom old Gabriel Harvey baptized the "Secretary of eloquence." The body of the book does no discredit to its spirit which is to say for it all that can be said, and mark it as "apples of gold in pictures of silver," once more rousing himself to speech, and "shoots [illegible]

As much may be said for the goodly array of poets in blue and gold whom Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, and C. S. Francis & Co., of this City, have been arranging so carefully for the last twelvemonth. Mr. Francis accompanies his varied editions of Mrs. Browning's Poems with a photographic portrait of the authoress, which of itself would make a pleasant little gift.

Shall we call Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie's careful reproduction of that quaint old satire, *Til Owlglass*, which has been issued by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields in a holiday suit of good embossed azure, a Christmas book? Thanks to the delicately-tinted paper, the clear, pure type, and Alfred Crowquill's comical pencil, it is certainly pleasant enough to the eye, while the substance of the book is apt alike at Christmas and Midsummer. Till that millenial day shall dawn on which all the fools are to die, this old German "mirror of owls" may be as profitably used by modern Americans as by mediaeval Teutons. *Till Eulenspiegel* makes a very natural link for us between the Christmas books of the larger and those of the lesser children, but we fairly recoil from the task of marshaling and inspecting the absolute regiment of "little people's books" which is assembled here before us. In a general way we may say of them, that their numbers have increased immensely, without deteriorating their quality; indeed, so far as we have been able to glance through them, we have been struck with a decided general improvement in the moral tone of books of this class. The vapid Poor-Richardism and good-boys-with-plum-cake-rewarded philosophy, which threatened to supersede the healthy, imaginative story-telling of forty years since, are decidedly disappearing. We are getting back to facts and fun, which, wisely administered, make the best possible food for young minds. Still, as nothing should be more a matter of conscientious criticism than the books one recommends for the use of children, we can speak only of the few of these new productions on which we have been able to make up a judgment. Mayne Reid, through Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, sends the boys another of his hearty books of travel and adventure, under the name of the *Boy Tar*, full of sea and shore, and of a sincere feeling for nature. From the same publishers, too, we have a certain *Annual for Boys*, by Mr. H. C. Kingston, which strikes us favorably; and a sketch of the *Crusades and Crusaders*, by Mr. Edgar, which has been carefully prepared, and barring a little hazardous preachiness, may be safely spoken of. The *Little Commodore*, too, published by Sheldon & Co., is a wholesome, pleasant book, evidently from the pen of a lady, which describes the first voyage of a lad with his father, a naval captain, to the Mediterranean, Spain, Gibraltar, Syria, and the Pyramids, with an attractive ease and vivacity of style. Mr. Abbott launches two or three more of his well-known packet-line of boys' books. Miss Alice Seymour's pleasant sketches of *Christmas at Glenwood*, and *Easter at Glenwood*, deserve attention; and a pretty tale of a *Gray African Parrot* speaks for itself, like Miss Edgeworth's stories, by its very title. Our readers will see, then, that if they cannot find what they seek in the way of intellectual gifts for their friends and families, the fault must be charged to the "embarrassment of wealth," rather than to the indifference of the public purveyors.

Incidents for Christmas.

SCENES IN THE DAILY LIFE OF YOUNG NEW-YORK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Comparatively few of your readers can know anything of the great life of poverty underneath the surface of society in this City. It is difficult to imagine that there are so many hundreds and thousands, who rise up in the morning and know not where they shall sleep at night, or where they shall get their bread for the day.

It is hardest of all to think of a child, homeless, in a whole city full.

Let any one of your readers fancy one of the bright-eyed little fellows at his own table, or the sweet little girls that make the house merry to him, really living on the street, wandering about and begging bread at rich men's doors, laying the weary young head on straw, in some open box, shivering in wintry storms, and bedraggled and muddy, and wet and hungry—then he would appreciate what so many little creatures go through with in New-York.

Our office is thronged now with houseless and needy children, begging for food, or clothes, or work. But it is not alone poverty that drives them to seek a home in our Society. Many of them are really anxious to do better in life. Sometimes parents, too poor to support them, bring them to us, fearing the dangers of the street. A good instance of this occurred lately. A remarkably bright, intelligent little fellow was sent by the Society to the West. He seemed much superior to the usual class of street boys, and the employer not understanding why his mother should have sent him to the country, wrote to ask her what inducements had been applied to her to gain her consent. She answered that the inducements were a half a dozen words she had heard from the lad. In speaking of three of his intimate companions, he had said that one had already been sent to the House of Refuge, another to the Penitentiary, and another to Sing Sing. This was warning enough to her. She hastened to the office with the boy. How many lads who would have been thieves, or burglars, or vagrants in the City, have thus been started on new courses!

We have now been at work nearly seven years, and we can begin to see the permanent effects of our system. During this Winter, a street boy who was sent out by us six years ago, has returned to visit us. He is now a respectable young man, member of the Methodist Church, having a little property of his own, and he desired to take a homeless boy from the office to bring up for an industrious life, even as he himself had been aided by others.

We hear from some others of the boys who are teachers, others farmers, others manufacturing workmen, telegraph operators, and in every sort of useful and active business. They are generally absorbed into the country communities, so that no one knows that they ever came from a charitable society.

Many of the girls are married, and settled in respectable situations in life.

Perhaps many of your young readers, in these happy Christmas days, as they gather about the bright firesides, and enjoy the good things from so many kind hands, would like to feel that they were making a merry Christmas for some little hungry and houseless child, and would give the best of all gifts at this season, the money which will send him to a good home. Surely the Christmas meal would be happier, to think that the hungry and deserted were having a brighter day for their little gifts. How many, perhaps, would like to give clothes, or bedding, or food—even old garments would make many comfortable in this cold season.

To show what is really the need among this class, I add one simple sketches, taken from our journal of the children who come in such numbers to our office. They are not different from hundreds we have on our books, and we give them almost in the language in which they told their own stories.

Who that is fortunate will be willing to reach out a hand to these little unfortunate ones?

THE LITTLE ENGLISH ORPHAN.

May 11, 1859.—A little good-humored boy, very frank and prepossessing in his manner, presented himself to-day at the office to ask for a home in the country. William is an orphan boy. Was born in London. Father died in England, and mother in America about nine months ago. She had been a good mother, for she had never put a step-father over him. Stayed all round every where he could; had often no place to stay in. Sometimes slept outside a saloon near the Bowery on straw. The rain sometimes came down and wetted him. Other boys used to sleep with him on the straw. They had another companion, a little black dog, that used to sleep next the wall. He did not care to go round like the boys to hunt up "his grub," so the little dog died of starvation, for he couldn't be got to move out of the bed of straw. Willy went round to "make money." Sometimes sold wood, sometimes sold the Express, sometimes, but not often, blackened boots. Worked on a farm for a short time, and was said to be very smart. Used to milk the cow and drive her out to pasture. He heard at last of the Newsboys' Lodging-house in this way. He heard some of the newsboys talking in the streets about the Lodging-house. He followed one of them, and asked Mr. O'Connor's permission to stay, and this having been given, he had a comfortable supper of bread and coffee. His hair, though curly, cut short; he wore an old blue jacket half denuded of its sleeves, and pants which descended very little below his knees.

He was sent to a good home in the West with Mr. O'Connor.

A DESERTED BOY.

Sept. 30.—Simon O'N. is a Dublin boy, about 14 years of age. Father died about four months ago. Mother took in washing after father died, but was unable to get along. Simon was always too small to work at anything, so sometimes he stayed at home, and sometimes he went to school. Mother thought she would get along better if she should have another husband, so she entertained a strong notion of getting married. So, what does she do, but leave Simon one day in a grocery-store with a basket of clothes she had washed and ironed, and made herself scarce. [illegible] went off, he was sure, (here he shook his head in a positive manner,) to get married—she had told the neighbors she wouldn't be long a widow. She had sold out her furniture before this. Simon left the clothes with the gentleman to whom they belonged. Simon was sure she had no natural affection. "She didn't care much about me, anyhow," said he.

When he found that mother had disappeared to a certainty, he was quite perplexed what to do; he had no home—night came on—he had no friends in New-York; he was hungry and weary. He had two uncles, but one of them is [illegible] and the other [illegible] or in a brick-yard up the country. Simon went to a station-house for lodging, and slept there. Next day he went over to Brooklyn, and got work in a glass-house, but having no shoes, the hot glass burned his feet; he left, after the third night, came over to New-York the day before yesterday, and found out the Newsboys' Lodging-house. Simon had only an old check shirt and pair of dirty pants for clothes. His face is browned by the weather; he has bright eyes.

A LITTLE SLEEPER-OUT IN COW BAY.

Oct. 12, 1859.—Daniel O'B., a pale-faced, dark-eyed boy, about 12 years of age, was brought to the office this afternoon by a companion, another homeless lad who found his way hither yesterday morning. Daniel's face is sharp and expressive, but his manner is innocent. The following is his story in his own words:

"I was born in Henry-street, New-York. Father died a year and three months ago, but mother is only three months dead. Father used to [illegible] and poor mother, after his death, used to work on a machine to support me. My brothers, two little fellows, died before her. When she died, I had no place to live in. I slept about sometimes in the markets. I often thought of my mother when I lay down in those sort of places; not so often of my father, for he once cleared me out. The way of it was, mother wanted to keep me at school; father wished me to be doing something to get money, and turned me out at last in spite of mother. Then I went about selling oranges, and spent a good deal of my time round the old Bowery Theatre; sometimes I used to get into the play. I slept everywhere. There is a place about the Five Points called Cow Bay. I was brought there to sleep one night by another boy. An ugly place I soon found it to be. We slept in a little alley or some yard where I was waked up often by fighting men in the old houses around. I slept there a good many times. By and bye I missed some of the boys from Cow Bay. I couldn't tell what became of them. I heard some of 'em got 'prisoned, and others went to sleep somewhere else. I went home to mother when father was sick. Soon after mother died, and then I was homeless again. I slept last night on a haystack in Brooklyn. Don't know where I should sleep to-night if I hadn't come here."

This little fellow was neatly dressed and washed, and sent off to a country home.

He was sent to a home in the West. He has a good deal of natural intelligence, and we believe he will do well in his new home.

A LITTLE WANDERER.

Oct. 29, 1859.—Edward F——, a wretched little boy 11 years old, was sent to the office from the Newsboys' Lodging-house. He lost his parents about six months ago. "When father was gone," said he, "I began to have my hard times. I sometimes went all day without anything to eat, and at nights I slept in old wagons, under stoops and in coal boxes. I had no bed for a long time. At first I thought this very hard, but by and by, when I got used to it, I didn't cry or fret so much about it. I always slept alone. Other boys had places where they lay together, but I always found a place—a wagon, or coal box—for myself. Sometimes I made pennies by carrying little things for people, and then had a dinner or a supper. Sometimes I worked for a woman at a [illegible], and sometimes I got clothes from her. When mother was alive I used to go to school." This sharp little fellow wore an old dirty gray jacket, with the sleeves hanging from his elbows.

Little Eddie is now doing well with a Western farmer. C. L. B., No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

Appeals from the Decisions of the Departments.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

From the Washington Constitution, Dec. [illegible]

As applications are frequently made to the President of the United States, by claimants who consider themselves aggrieved by the decisions of the Heads of the Executive Departments, and who, therefore, appeal to him for a reversal of those decisions, it is deemed proper to publish the following letter addressed by the President to a highly respectable banking firm, which sets forth his reasons for declining to entertain such appeals:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. [illegible], 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of the [illegible] inst., containing a formal appeal to me from a decision of the Secretary of the Treasury against you on two points: 1st. His refusal to permit you to deposit at San Francisco any portion of the Government loan taken by you under the proposals of the Secretary of the 17th of December, 1858; and, 2d. His refusal to refer the question to the Attorney-General.

In answer I have to inform you that an appeal does not lie to the President from the decisions of the heads of the different Executive Departments. This has been settled both by judicial decisions and by the practice of the Government, including that of the present Administration. Their acts and decisions are the acts and decisions of the President, for which he is held responsible; and they are his [illegible] in all cases of difficulty and importance. It is for this, besides other reasons, that Cabinet consultations are held twice in each week, where questions of public interest, as they arise, are canvassed and decided. If the President were bound to hear appeals from the heads of the different Departments in all cases where claimants consider themselves aggrieved, it would be impossible for him to undergo the labor. In that case, every claimant dissatisfied with the decision of any Department might appeal to him for redress, and he would be obliged to re-examine the documents and papers, and to hear the arguments which had been submitted to such Department, and either affirm, reverse or modify its decision. This would entirely change his intimate relations with his confidential advisers, converting them into inferior courts, and himself into a superior court of errors and appeals. Besides, there would be no equality between private parties and the Government. When the decision of the head of a Department was in favor of the claimant, it would be final; but, if it were against the claimant, he would be entitled to an appeal to the President. The truth is, such an appellate jurisdiction would render it impossible for the President to discharge his high duties to the country, and would reduce his office into a tribunal to hear and determine private claims in the last resort.

Nor is there the least necessity for any such jurisdiction. Congress, by the act of Feb. 24, 1855, established a Court of Claims for precisely such cases as you have presented. To that Court or to Congress I beg leave respectfully to refer you.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

A NEW-YORK CLERGYMAN VICTIMIZED.—"[illegible]leigh," the New-York correspondent of the [illegible] *Journal*, tells the following story: "The death of Pomroy calls up the recollection of a [illegible] clergyman of our vicinity who was made a victim to his humanity. He was well and elegantly settled. One night at a late hour he was called out of bed. A person sick unto death wanted to see him, and could not be alive in the morning. Thinking no evil—not taking counsel of prudence or the police—the clergyman arose, and soon was ready to attend the guide. He was conducted to a house of bad repute; the door was locked on him; money was demanded, or the exposure would follow. Having been foolish enough to go with a stranger in the dead of night, he found himself in a house of bad repute, [illegible] his folly by the payment of money. Thence the parties had him in their power, and they used it. He was harassed and annoyed nearly to death. He finally yielded. To the surprise of all, he made a sudden voyage to Europe. He resigned his charge. He removed from this vicinity. But [illegible] he was followed by the bloodhounds and [illegible], and money, money was the cry. It is difficult to tell how the thing would have ended, if the police, while in search of other matters, had not come upon the plot, and found letters that revealed the whole [illegible]. Nor is this an isolated case. [illegible] of infamous charges, [illegible]

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

Symptoms of Excitement at the South and at the North.

Martial and Lynch Law Absolute in the Slave States.

THREATENING ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

REACTION IN VIRGINIA.

[illegible] AND PURPOSES OF VIRGINIA POLITICS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PETERSBURG, Va., Saturday, Dec. 17, 1859.

It may be gratifying to your readers to learn that the excitement in this City is now undergoing a decided reaction from the high pitch of excitement which has surrounded us ever since the Harper's Ferry outbreak. Our people are rapidly regaining their [illegible] equanimity, and we seldom see any [illegible] of people in squads of fifteen or [illegible] about the hotels and on the street corners, [illegible] the reigning topic of the [illegible] in Petersburg gave way to the [illegible] which pervaded all classes of our [illegible] it is to be fervently hoped that the day is [illegible] our people shall ever have a similar [illegible] their domestic tranquillity. The [illegible] question which may be read in every eye is, [illegible] we do in the future? Disunion, which [illegible] to us as something afar off, seems [illegible] a thing of necessity.

[illegible] have all along looked for a return of reason and [illegible] on the part of the people in the Free [illegible] this eternal Slavery agitation. But it [illegible] the further we go the worse we fare, and in the minds of a majority of our citizens despair has [illegible] hope. I do not believe the people [illegible] are fully mindful of the [illegible] and abuse they are continually heaping upon our devoted heads through the Press and the Pulpit, all about our institutions, which surely ought not to concern them as much as they do. There is nothing left to the South but to act on the defensive [illegible] Slavery at the dictation of the North. This [illegible] the question rests with the North. This apparent hostility of the North towards [illegible] is all the work of fever-heat politicians [illegible] demagogues.

[illegible] frankly confess that the South has been [illegible] to blame for this condition of affairs as [illegible] people. However, since this excitement [illegible] the result of an unhealthy and morbid [illegible] of politics, I see no mode of remedying the [illegible] of affairs, except by revolutionizing to [illegible] the politics of the country. This can [illegible] in my judgment, by bringing forward [illegible] the conservative elements of [illegible] of the Confederacy, through unhackneyed [illegible] representative men, whose past career [illegible]. The negro is not the only question [illegible] the American people are interested [illegible] people are tired of this subject, and from [illegible] their hearts they pray for repose.

[illegible] of Virginia are very busy just now, [illegible] and speculating about their favorites—Wise [illegible]. To hear them talk one would suppose [illegible] could not survive a day unless Wise or [illegible] should be elected President in 1860.

[illegible] strange as it may appear, the farmers and merchants of Virginia, at least nine out of ten, believe that the greatest man the Old Dominion can boast is John B. Floyd, Buchanan's Secretary of War. I suppose the reason Floyd is not popular with the politicians is, that he will not talk bigger all the time. Floyd is a man of great force of character, and it is impossible to get him to straddle a hobby. He made an [illegible] Governor, without noise or bluster, and is therefore very popular with the people of this State. The ruling idea here at this time is non-intercourse with the North with our business relations; but the trouble about this is, that our leading tobacconists are connected with firms in your City, and it makes the afterwork very awkwardly.

Besides this, the Petersburgh people are very partial to New-York City. We like the old Knickerbocker stock, and it would be to us a sad hour when we should be compelled to sever our business relations with the people of New-York City. We have only to trust that this storm will soon be quieted, and that the people of the Old Dominion and the Empire State will stand shoulder to shoulder in the bonds of union and friendship, one and inseparable, now and forever.

BLUE RIDGE.

DEPARTURE OF THE THREE HUNDRED FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *North American* of yesterday says:

"The medical students of this city number about [illegible] hundred, about six hundred and fifty of whom [illegible] from south of Mason & Dixon's line. In yesterday's [illegible] we published the proceedings of the meeting at which the participants resolved to leave *en masse* for their Southern homes. The debates, as we [illegible], were earnest, with one exception, and [illegible] a statement that President Felton, of the [illegible] Road, had 'chalked the hats' of the retiring [illegible], as Mr. Felton is now in New-Orleans [illegible], and the fact is that their passage [illegible] was paid by parties in Richmond, who [illegible] with the company for their transportation.

"[illegible] bustle of students about the city, yesterday, [illegible] noteworthy, and the preparations for [illegible] were made in good earnest. A little over [illegible] of them, it is supposed, left last night by [illegible] train. It was expected that they would go in a body to the depot. This was not the case. They left their boarding-houses in knots of four or five together, their baggage having principally been sent on in advance. Mingling as they did with the other passengers—for there was no special train for them—they [illegible] to swell out the ordinary number of passengers, and there was not the least occasion for the [illegible] of the police force that had been dispatched to the depot. They left the city, merely shaking its dust from their feet, and without any bravado whatever.

"[illegible] of the departing students informed us that [illegible] two hundred more would follow in a day or [illegible] other quarters equally reliable, we are informed that the more intelligent among them are already repentant of their hasty determination, and [illegible] their precipitate intention. It is [illegible] to say that both at the Jefferson and the University a considerable number of students—and by [illegible] most respectable—are still pursuing their [illegible], and have no idea of abandoning the sterling [illegible] of which they have become matriculants. [illegible] the course of the seceders is strongly condemned."

[illegible] Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University [illegible] has issued the following card:

"[illegible] order to correct the erroneous statements which [illegible] published with reference to the number of [illegible] who have recently left the University of Pennsylvania, it is deemed proper to inform the [illegible] of the institution, that, out of a medical class [illegible] considerably over five hundred, only [illegible] of its members, so far as can be ascertained, have withdrawn from the University.

R. E. ROGERS, M.D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty."

[illegible] commenting upon this card, the *North American* [illegible] throws out a suggestive hint, as follows:

"That there has been gross wrong somewhere in [illegible] with the inflammable passions of young [illegible] who had been previously excited beyond the [illegible] of a sober judgment, is now certain, and it [illegible] that means will be speedily taken to [illegible] those who have been guilty of it. [illegible] to be true, as is more than suspected [illegible] that *Drs. Luckett and Maguire, to promote* [illegible] *ends of their own, have instigated the* [illegible] *students to the course they have adopted*, no [illegible] of denunciation can be too strong for their [illegible]. As soon as we can get possession of reliable [illegible] we shall have something to say in this connection."

[illegible] the *Press* publishes the resolutions adopted at the [illegible] meeting, as follows:

"Whereas, We have left our homes and congregated [illegible] city, with a view to prosecute our medical [illegible] and having become fully convinced that we [illegible] in taking this step; that our means should [illegible], and our protection afforded to [illegible] and advancement of institutions existing in our own sections, and fostered by our own [illegible]:

"[illegible], That we in a body, or as many as approve [illegible], secede from the institutions in which [illegible] severally matriculated, return to the [illegible] and hereby pledge ourselves to devote our future time and best efforts to the protection of our common rights, and the promotion of our common interests.

"Resolved, That in taking this step, we disclaim any personal animosities, and deprecate any political agitation.

"Resolved, That we tender our grateful acknowledgments and heartfelt thanks to Hon. HENRY A. WISE, Governor of Virginia; Dr. L. S. JOYNES, Dean of the Virginia Medical College, at Richmond; HENRY R. [illegible], Dean of the Medical Department of the University of South Carolina; to President ROBINSON, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, [illegible] who have extended to us the substantial [illegible] and aid so essential to the furtherance [illegible] accomplishment of our enterprise.

"[illegible] we extend a cordial invitation, and [illegible] welcome to the South any Northern [illegible] subscribe to the previous resolutions.

"[illegible] That a copy of these proceedings be sent [illegible] Medical Colleges for the benefit of [illegible] who may have matriculated in [illegible].

"[illegible] That the Southern papers generally be [illegible] to publish the proceeding of this Convention."

DECLINE OF SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.

[illegible]

[illegible] *Democrat* has the following summary [illegible] the decline of Slavery in Missouri [illegible] city and county, and we find that as a local institution [illegible] is growing comparatively "small by the [illegible] less." [illegible] of taxable property [illegible] county which [illegible] aggregate number of slaves for 1860 at [illegible], valued at $1,[illegible]. The number is a small increase on last year's return, but considering the [illegible] that is made of this city for the sale of negroes, when in their transit from the interior to the South are concentrated here from time to time, the increase is not at all alarming to the friends of Free Labor.

To show the matter in its true light, it is only necessary to state that seven years ago there were *five hundred more slaves in the county of St. Louis than there are to-day.* We find from the statement of taxable property in 1851, that the total number of slaves was 4,116, that year, against 3,616 in 1859. Their value in 1852 was $1,[illegible], against the valuation in 1859, of $1,036,920. The number fluctuated more or less in intervening years, as in 1857, when there were nearly five hundred less than in 1851, and in 1854 over one hundred more than in 1852. The main fact, however, is apparent that Slavery is decreasing *surely and rapidly in the city and county. It has none of the elements which impel the great industrial* interests—manufactories, mills, stores, buildings, population, and everything else calculated to advance a State or a City, multiply every day; but Slavery sickens and declines. It is practically abolishing itself.

Ten years ago the slave property in St. Louis represented about one-twentieth of the entire taxable property, real and personal, of the county. To-day it represents less than one-ninetieth! In 1849 there were 3,[illegible] slaves, valued at $1,000,000, and the total valuation of property at that time was a fraction less than $20,000,000—so that slave property was in the proportion of one to twenty, compared with other property, while this year the aggregate value of real and personal property is over $91,000,000, or as ninety to one. These statistics are taken from figures on file in the records of the county. They may be relied upon as facts to prove the certain absorption of the interests of slave owners in the more reliable and substantial interests which belong to them as manufacturers, merchants, and real estate owners. A few years hence the value of slave property will be a very insignificant item in the millions upon our tax list, and in the ordination of the future it is certain to disappear altogether. The progress of white labor is running out that of the slave, and no human agency can that progress now arrest. There are only two or three slave pens for the exchange and sale of this class of property in the city; whereas, a few years ago the signs, "negroes for sale," were met with in almost every block in the business quarters. Slaves were formerly imported into Missouri from Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee. Now, the tide, instead of following its Westward course, flows out towards the Gulf. Instead of shipping negroes into the interior, the dealers are receiving all their supplies from that quarter. These facts cannot be gainsayed—the proofs are within the reach of everybody, and their portents are unmistakably to the speedy disappearance of the institution from Missouri. It is impossible to retain negroes here when their value is twenty per cent. below the price paid in the Gulf States. It is not reasonable to suppose that farmers and others will pay $1,500 for a good field-hand when the interest on that sum, added to the expense of keeping, clothing and guarding him will exceed the hire of a white laborer who can accomplish three times the work of the slave.

A REPORTED EFFECT OF SOUTHERN INDIGNATION.

A New-York letter in the Richmond *Enquirer* makes the following statement:

"A large ship-building firm of New-York received an order from Charleston, S. C., recently, to build two steamships. They began to make arrangements to execute the order, and expected to employ, directly and indirectly, on their construction, from 200 to 300 workmen and laborers. But, upon the display of sympathy at the North for the traitor and murderer, old JOHN BROWN, and his associates, the order was withdrawn, and all these workmen, who would have had constant work during the cold Winter weather, and which would have enabled them to have kept their families in comfort, have been deprived of their work, and, to that extent, of their means of living.

They naturally ask the cause of all this? And being told that it was the work of Abolitionist and John Brown sympathizers, they expressed the greatest indignation, and made violent threats against them. They, also, went in a body and signed the Call for the Union meeting, and vowing all sorts of ill-will to BROWN's sympathizers, and Co. Should the traitors and disunionists hold, or attempt to hold another meeting in a public building in New-York you may expect to hear of serious trouble."

MAYOR HENRY IN HOT WATER IN PHILADELPHIA.

The action of Mayor HENRY, at Philadelphia, in protecting the Abolitionist meetings, has excited much discussion in that city. In the City Council on Thursday evening, Mr. NEAL offered the following resolutions, which, after a fierce debate, were laid on the table:

"*Resolved*, That, if the Mayor had yielded to the advice of *timid gentlemen*, and closed the National Hall, on the evening of the 15th, through fear of a mob, he would have disgraced the city, and been no longer fit for its Chief Magistrate; but by protecting a meeting of *respectable citizens in the enjoyment of their undoubted rights*, he rebuked the *mob*, conferred honor on his office, and inspired his fellow-citizens with renewed confidence in his determination to maintain the laws.

Resolved, That the present Councils of Philadelphia will coöperate with their Mayor, and with all the means at their command, to *capture and punish any number of villains, whether in broadcloth or rags, who would either directly or by means of an infuriated mob, under any pretence whatever, frighten, insult and abuse respectable females in any place they may choose to assemble for any purpose they may desire.*"

GOV. WISE ACKNOWLEDGING A PHILADELPHIA PRESENT.

Gov. WISE has addressed the following letter to his *admirers in Philadelphia:*

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 13, 1859.

To James S. Gibbons, Esq., Chairman, &c.:

At the earliest moment that I have been able to do so, I acknowledge yours of the 12th, presenting, through me, to the State of Virginia, a flag from the citizens of Philadelphia, irrespective of party, pledging a "Union of hearts, a Union of hands, and the flag of our Union forever."

With that pledge I gratefully and affectionately accept that beautiful flag, which has been received, and is now unfurled in our capital, for a Commonwealth which gave a Jefferson to Carpenter's Hall for the day of the 4th of July, 1776, and a Washington to make the Declaration of that day, from that Hall, good.

Your sympathy, Sir, is the sympathy of patriotism; it is the beating of hearts to hearts, in bosoms which feel as our fathers felt towards each other. It would have been strange and unnatural, indeed, if any other feeling than this had flowed forth from Philadelphia. And you may rely on it, that we still have confidence in and love for the patriots of Philadelphia. Your State, in the late disturbance of our peace, has acted the part of a sister State. We rely upon her loyalty to conservative principles, as they are embodied in our Constitution of Union, and we are assured that the mass of her citizens would be our brethren in arms against any wrongs to either Commonwealth. It is for that reason that I confidently appealed to their authorities to be vigilant to restrain those who would assail our peace and safety. And it is because of our sincere desire to preserve the Union, that we are impelled to ask, not only for sympathy from the people in their primary assemblies, but for the sanction of conservative laws to enforce the obligations of the Constitution.

I will communicate your letter to the General Assembly of Virginia, now in session, and invite them to take order upon the presentation of a flag, which, I pray, may be a sign of our "Union forever." I am, with grateful emotions, your fellow-citizen,

HENRY A. WISE.

THE FUNERAL OF COPPIC.

EDWIN COPPIC's funeral took place in Ohio, Dec. 18. A correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* says:

HANOVER, O., Monday, Dec. 19, 1859.

Yesterday I attended the funeral of EDWIN COPPIC at Friends' Meeting, near Whinery's Mill. JOSHUA COPPIC, an uncle of his living near there, left here last Wednesday for Charlestown to procure his body, having received a telegraph dispatch the day before to do so, from the Virginia authorities. He, with one or two other friends, returned last Saturday to this place with the body on the evening express, when notice was given that the burial would take place next day at 2 o'clock. Before their return it was expected that the body would be taken to Iowa, but for reasons satisfactory to his friends it was decided to bury him here.

The time was very short, but the word was rapidly circulated through the neighborhood, and a larger funeral I was never at. It is said that not less than 2,000 persons came to look at the victim of Virginia's revenge and malice, during the few hours from morning till the burial took place.

Of course there would have been a much larger attendance had a longer time been allowed. I heard several say to-day that they would have attended if they had known it. COPPIC's friends are members of the Society of Friends, and of course the funeral was conducted according to their rules.

A very deep feeling appeared to pervade among the people, and a great deal of interest to hear of the doings during the last hours of COPPIC's life; and I have not the least doubt but every Anti-Slavery man and woman left the ground with a deeper hatred of the vile system of American Slavery. All could not gain admittance into the house to see the corpse. It was taken into the yard and placed on a table, and as each one came to the side of the coffin they appeared to linger over it with more than usual interest and sympathy, notwithstanding the disfiguration of the face, caused by the mode of death.

JOHN BROWN'S "SECRETARY OF STATE" IN TEXAS.

HE OFFERS TO SURRENDER.

RICHARD REALF, the "Secretary of State" to the Provisional Government of the late JOHN BROWN, has at length turned up in Austin, Texas, in which city he arrived some two months ago, and delivered a lecture; since when he has been studying in that place for the ministry, intending to enter the Methodist itinerancy. These facts we learn from the Austin *Intelligencer* of the 5th inst. The editor of that paper, upon seeing articles of the Mobile and New-Orleans press relating to REALF, sent for him, and the following is the substance of the interview, premising by acknowledging his connection with BROWN in Kansas and Canada, the article thus proceeds:

He also entered into the history of BROWN, himself, COOK, STEVENS, TIDD and KAGI, going to Chatham, in Canada; says they were straitened for money; that the Provisional Constitution was read there by BROWN, and agreed to, and the officers elected, as [illegible]. He says that BROWN then informed him [illegible] certain correspondence between himself and FORBES [illegible] that he feared FORBES would [illegible] correspondence "to an evil use," and desired REALF to go to New-York and get the correspondence. Mr. REALF says that, finding himself thus implicated, he went to New-York, but did not find FORBES through GREELEY, as he had been advised, but revealed the matter to [illegible], managing book-keeper of HIGGINS & BROS., carpet manufacturers, Murray-street, New-York; Mr. BUTLER, lawyer; THADDEUS HYATT, W. F. [illegible], of Kansas, then on a visit to New-York, and the daughter of WILLIAM HENRY BURLEIGH. *He then left for England, and often spoke of the matter in England and France*, telling it, among others, to Mr. VESEY, American Consul at Havre. Having renounced Abolitionism, he sailed from France to New-Orleans, and from thence to Mobile in April last.

He says that as soon as he learned BROWN's purposes, he renounced all notions of participation, and only acted with them because of his conviction that, having learned their plans, he could not have escaped, though the pledge of secrecy only extended to the forfeiture of the protection which the society afforded. Mr. REALF assures us that his renunciation of abolitionism is sincere, and that he has told his acquaintances here that should he remain out of the pulpit, he intended to make speeches, giving his notions of the horrors of abolitionism in the North, during the next Presidential election; and if not, then to publish letters. He assures us that he does know that GERRIT SMITH sent money to BROWN, the latter saying that SMITH was cognizant of all his plans; that Dr. HOWE and THEODORE PARKER, of Boston, THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, of Worcester, and SANBORN, of Concord, were cognizant of his plans, and would sustain him with money. He says that BROWN was a very secretive man and able leader. Mr. REALF mentions stopping in Cedar county, midway between Iowa City and Tipton, where he lectured on education and other subjects. He tells us that after leaving Cleveland for New York, he never had further correspondence with any of the parties—this was in June, 1858. And when he returned to the United States he supposed the whole expedition had been broken up. He offers no defence or apology for the monstrous wickedness of the purposes of the association, but professes a sincere conviction of the great moral wrong.

We will add that we yesterday suggested to the friends of Mr. REALF the propriety of his placing himself unconditionally at the disposition of the President of the United States. We are glad to say that *he has done so, and has also offered to surrender himself to Governor Wise*, and has notified these authorities that he shall remain here until their wishes are known.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin*, in copying the above, says: "We have conversed with several gentlemen who knew REALF well while here, and they all believe him to be, now that his character is unveiled, the basest conspirator of old BROWN's gang. He is extraordinarily gifted, both as a writer and speaker, and is a consummate hypocrite of the villainous Iago stamp. When we recall the *rôle* which he played here—his fanatic abhorrence of some of those trivial indulgencies incident to youth, the never-ceasing iteration of his filial love, his pious cant about little children, and the innumerable other traits that mark the snake-like sleekness of his disposition—we cannot but regard him as one of the most subtle foes the South could have in her midst. BROWN and the others, true to their compact, made the desperate venture, but REALF, after having kept the oath of secrecy even while among the very people whose lives and property were threatened, now proclaims his complicity with the effrontery of a bawd. In fact, as we learn from a letter from Austin, he is proud of his notoriety and regrets that his history was not known in that place before he lectured there, as then he would have had a much larger audience. To show the true character of the man, we may remark that within the short space of a few months he has renounced Protestantism and embraced Catholicity, and again returned to his first faith."

THE "HOWADJI" TO BE SUPPRESSED.

The Troy *Whig* says that during the services at the Session Room of the Sixth-street Presbyterian Church in that city, Wednesday evening, the Pastor, Mr. DURYEA, stated that he wished to say a word upon a subject which he could not consistently present on the Sabbath day. It was well known that Mr. CURTIS had been engaged to deliver a lecture before the Literary Association of that city, upon "Modern Infidelity"—in which he uttered the most rank infidelic sentiments. He thought such a lecture ought not to be delivered without a protest from this Church, even if no other Christian congregation would or dare join in it. If Mr. CURTIS would not change his subject, or if the Association would not throw Mr. CURTIS overboard, then that Society itself should be thrown overboard. He hoped the Church would take some action in the matter.

MINOR INDICATIONS OF SOUTHERN FEELING.

The South Carolina General Assembly has passed resolutions declaring it as its judgment that the Slaveholding States should immediately meet together to concert measures for united action; that the Governors of the several Southern States should be requested to appoint deputies to attend the Convention; that a special commission should be appointed to communicate the resolutions adopted to the State of Virginia, and to express the sympathy of South Carolina, and finally that the sum of $100,000 should be appropriated for military purposes to protect the citizens and their property from destruction in any emergency.

Judge Crain, of Circuit Court of Charles county Md., has issued an order, which has been concurred in by the Grand Jury of the county, for withdrawing all licenses granting to free negroes the use of firearms; and also authorizing the Sheriff and Constables to search for and seize upon such arms wherever found, and dispose of the same according to law. The order was issued under Acts of Assembly of 1831, chap. 323; of 1806, chap. 71, and of 1715, chap. 44.

Thirteen negroes, seven adults and six children, passed through Pittsburgh, *Penn.*, on the 14th, *en route* from Petersburgh, Va., to Portsmouth, Ohio. They were recently manumitted by their owners. The male adults were freed some time ago, but *remained until they secured the freedom of their families*. They say that sixty-nine more liberated bondsmen are to come from the same locality about Christmas.

The bill for excluding free negroes from the State of Mississippi, passed the House on the 7th Dec. by a vote of 75 to 5. It provides that they shall leave the State on or before the 1st of July, 1860; or if they prefer to remain, that they shall be sold into Slavery with a right of choice of masters at a price assessed by three disinterested slaveholders, the proceeds to go into the treasury of the county in which the provisions of the bill may require to be executed.

A workman on the new State House in Columbia, S. C., was escorted out of the city by the Marshals for expressing incendiary language on the subject of Slavery. Upon his reaching the Charlotte junction of the city he was met by the Vigilance Committee, who stripped him to the waist and inflicted twenty-nine lashes and a coat of tar and feathers. When he arrived in Charleston he related his experience and made light of the whole affair, excepting the twenty-nine lashes.

The Adams Express Company have sent instructions to their agent in Cheraw, S. C., that should any package of freight likely to contain munitions for insurrection, rebellion or robbery, or other proceedings against the laws of the State or of the United States, consigned to any party or parties not known to said agent, he, the said agent, is to notify some proper officer of the same, and hold the same subject to the directions of the said officer.

Some days since Mr. AVIS, the jailor at Charlestown, Va., received a letter offering him a large sum to favor the escape of COOK and COPPIC, and requesting an answer to be sent to Washington. Information of this was sent to Mr. BOTELER, the representative from that district, who immediately set the policemen and clerks to watch for the person who should call for such a letter, but no one appeared to claim it.

The citizens of Louisa County, Va., have resolved that the election of Wm. H. Seward, or of *any member of the Black Republican Party*, to the Presidency of the United States, ought to be immediately followed by the secession of all the Slaveholding States from this Confederacy, and the prevention of any organization of a Federal Administration under such a President.

The Legislature of Alabama have under consideration a resolution that any white man who shall be suspected of promoting sedition among the negroes shall be liable to conviction upon negro evidence, provided that such evidence be not in direct opposition to the testimony of white persons whom the jury may deem credible.

An Italian grocer, named John GINOCHIO, narrowly escaped being lynched by the citizens of Petersburgh, Va., last Monday, for saying that JOHN BROWN was a good and very useful man, and instead of being hung he ought to have been made President of the United States.

An Abolitionist in Clayton, Ala., was brought before a meeting of the citizens, whose sentence was to array him in tar and feathers and then ride him on a rail around the town. The resolution was carried into effect, and the Abolitionist was ordered to leave the State within two days.

The Grand Jury of Wilson County, North Carolina, have presented EDWIN D. MORGAN, Governor of New-York, and others, for recommending HELPER's book; and recommended the Governor to demand said Morgan of the Governor of New-York for trial in North Carolina.

The report that the Southern students at Princeton College burned JOHN BROWN in effigy is contradicted. The effigies of SEWARD, BEECHER and WENDELL PHILLIPS were burned, and many of the Northern students took part in the proceedings.

The Hartford *Times* publishes a letter dated at Marion, (Ala.,) telling of the arrest and threatened lynching at Prattville, of one Albertson, who had been engaged in distributing incendiary documents among the slaves.

A bill passed the Mississippi House of Representatives on the 9th, forbidding peddling in that State, except by citizens of the State. A reward of $25 is offered for information of violation of the law.

Benj. F. Winter, a blacksmith by trade, has been ordered to leave the town of Hamilton, Harris County, Geo., by a meeting of citizens, for avowing Abolition and incendiary sentiments.

Two of the free blacks in Staunton, Va., subscribed $5 each to the fund for the Harper's Ferry volunteers from Augusta County. A number of slaves expressed their desire to aid in the contribution.

A book agent, who was preaching to slaves in Waynesboro', Ga., was, by order of their master hung and [illegible] on the spot. Two in Alabama, [illegible] were treated to thirty-nine lashes apiece. Still another is now in jail at [illegible], Va., awaiting the decision of the authorities as to what shall be done with him.

At a meeting of the Associate Reformed Synod of the South, at Abbeville District, S. C., a resolution was adopted recommending the colored population as fit subjects for missionary efforts.

The Senate of Alabama have unanimously adopted resolutions authorising the Governor to call a Convention in the event of the election of a Black Republican President.

A passenger on the Mississippi Central Railroad was pushed off the train while it was in full motion for denouncing Governor WISE and lauding JOHN BROWN.

Some person in Abington, Mass., sent to Charleston, S. C., a list of names appended to a call for a John Brown meeting in that town. It was subsequently published in the Charleston *Courier*.

It is stated that Gov. Wise had recommended, and the Council had approved of a commutation of Cook's sentence, when his letter to Mrs. Brown appeared, which sealed his fate.

John Brown was hung in effigy in Scottville, Va., by negroes, on Friday night, the 2d inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The fact that the ladies of Turkey have of late indulged themselves in wearing very thin veils and dresses, which allow their persons to be seen too much, has elicited an imperial edict, of which the following are the essential features: "Henceforth, all women, whoever they may be, on leaving their houses, must wear thick veils which completely cover their features, and be clad in dresses of cloth or other suitable material, without embroidery, trimmings or external ornaments of any kind. They must not show themselves out of doors simply in stockings and slippers, but must wear half-boots in yellow morocco leather, or some other suitable and decent covering for the feet. When they go out to make purchases, they are strictly prohibited from entering shops, but must stop on the outside to be served, and must not remain longer than is absolutely necessary. When they are on the public promenades, they must confine themselves to the part reserved for females. Any woman who shall be guilty of acts against the law, will be severely punished. No family shall keep equipages beyond their means, and the drivers must be most carefully selected. The men must also conform to the laws of propriety, particularly in the streets, or they will subject themselves to severe punishment."

A recent traveller, speaking of the Chinese town of Peking, and the first impression a stranger receives on entering within the walls, says: "Once he has passed under the ponderous northern gate, measured the thickness of the wall, and is fairly within Peking, he will be entirely bewildered; all before him is a confused and dusty mass of colors, men, mules, cabs, hundreds of camels, with the weary Mongols in their once red gowns, enthroned and fast asleep on their high summit; an immensity of wide, perfectly straight, and endless streets; a living ocean of the most degraded of beggars, of cooks, barbers, blind men beating upon kettle-drums, orators delivering speeches; then, right and left, brilliant shops, cafes and hotels, surmounted by long poles of all colors, wooden walls, beautifully carved and gilt over; in fact, it is a scene so unique in the world that no dream could ever be so eccentric."

The Boston *Traveller* says: On the night of Dec. 16, shortly after the family of Mr. Stephen Swan, of West Cambridge, had retired, a noise was heard at the door of the house, which was opened by the hired man, who was instantly knocked down by the person on the outside, the noise of which alarmed the family. Mr. Swan, having his gun handy, discharged it from the window of his room, at which the intruders escaped. At this moment the large barn of the farm, filled with hay, a large number of cows and farm implements, was discovered to be on fire, but the fire having been set in a quantity of salt hay, it did not burn freely, and was soon extinguished. Mr. Swan has been troubled by several villainous attempts of late—his cows have been poisoned, his cattle turned at large in the night, and this last attempt seems to have been designed to rob the house and burn the buildings.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen in Boston Dec. 15, Mr. George A. Curtis, from the Committee to consider what measures should be taken by the city to aid in the erection of the proposed equestrian statue of Washington, made a report that the Committee of citizens who have the matter in charge have a sufficient sum of money to warrant the prosecution of the enterprise as rapidly as its nature will permit. A native artist of acknowledged genius and skill is busily at work perfecting a model from which the casting shall be made, but it is not likely that the statue itself will be finished before the lapse of one or two years. It is proposed to place this statue upon the highest central point of the Common, and to appropriate $10,000 for the cost.

The *Nord* in its *feuilleton* gives the following dialogue between two children: "Why do people look so cross because Miss Chereau has been found not guilty? I can't make it out, I can't, for the servant girl who had little Mortara carried off has not even been taken up, it seems." "Eh! why that's true. And then, little Hua has been given back to his father, whilst M. Mortara has not yet found his child again." "Oh! yes! but you don't know, then, that M. Mortara is in Paris." "Oh, yes, I do." "Well! M. Antonelli is coming here too; he will give up little Mortara to the Congress, and the Congress will give him back to his papa." "Do you think so?" "Yes; my papa says so." "Oh, well, that's all right!"

One Stanard has been practicing upon the credulity of Robert F. Kewin, an Albany auctioneer, with whom he left two pianos to sell, pretending that he had himself purchased them at low rates from parties *going to Europe. Mr. Kewin sold them for $440, and* handed the money, minus the commission, to Stanard. Soon afterwards parties from this City waited upon him, and satisfied him that Stanard had hired the pianos from them, for five dollars per month, for the alleged purpose of instructing his pupils. Mr. Kewin very honorably returned the money to the persons who had purchased the pianos of him, and the instruments were resigned to their owners. It is found that Stanard has disposed of seven pianos in that manner in Albany.

Mr. Turnbull, proprietor and lessee of the Little Rock (Ark.) Theatre, found his wife locked up in a room, a few days since, under circumstances which warranted him in supposing that his honor as a husband was no longer intact. He watched quietly until he observed one Connor, an actor, emerge from the apartment, and the same afternoon invited him to call at his room. Connor did so, when Mr. Turnbull, in the presence of his wife, drew a revolver, and began to shoot at his guest. Strangely enough, he escaped bodily harm, and in the confusion which ensued, succeeded in leaving the town without waiting to fulfill his engagements.

In Boston, Dec. 16, in the criminal session of the Superior Court, Dennis Sullivan was on trial on a charge of selling a pint of milk adulterated with water, having reason to believe that it was so adulterated. Dr. Hayes, who had analyzed the milk purchased of Sullivan, testified that it contained over twenty-two per cent. of added water. Dr. Jackson was called for the defence to show that the analysis of Dr. Hayes was not reliable, and from the different manner in which these chemists conduct their investigations, there was so much difference in the results arrived at as to enable the counsel to figure out a serious disagreement in their testimony.

A serious disturbance occurred at Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 15, near Pecker's Hill, in a section of the town generally known as "Utah." It seems a gang of young Irishmen, the leaders of which were James and Thomas Hanlen, John Fox and Michael Murphy, commenced the business of the night by attacking whoever happened to come in their way. On Saturday the offenders were arraigned before Judge Taggart, and Thomas Hanlen was bound over in the sum of $1,000 for twenty days, to answer the charge of an assault with intent to kill; during which time the true character and extent of the injuries will probably become known.

George Rogers, (colored,) who pleaded guilty in Albany to an indictment for burglary, and was on Monday sentenced to Clinton Prison for a term of four years and nine months, on the same night made an unsuccessful effort to break out of jail. With the aid of a small piece of iron, the handle which he had wrenched off his bucket, he succeeded in removing several bricks from the inside wall of his cell, and was in the act of digging out another course of brick, when he was discovered by the night watch.

Some exempt firemen in Yonkers lately determined to form an engine company, and asked the Trustees of the Department for an old engine which belonged to the town, and which was lying idle. Fearing that the formation of a political club might be the ulterior object of the movement, the Trustees refused the request, whereupon the exempts purchased from Mr. Chanfrau, now a resident of Yonkers, old No. 4, of Brooklyn, the identical engine used by him when performing "Mose." They then proceeded with the organization of the company, and are now ready for duty.

The series of murders and atrocious assaults with which the people of Cleveland, Ohio, have lately been amused, is at length diversified by the suicide of Darwin E. Elmer, the proprietor of a thread and needle store. He had hung himself by tying a cord to the knob of one of the drawers behind the counter, and putting a slip noose round his neck under his shirt collar. When found, his legs were touching the floor. Letters found on him indicate that his fears of the near approach of the end of the world had preyed upon his mind until he was a monomaniac on the subject.

At a prayer-meeting held not a hundred miles from Groton, Conn., one of the Republicans prayed with great unction for the peace of John Brown's soul. After he had finished, a brother from the "other side of the house" offered up his petition to the Throne of Grace, in the course of which he prayed that all men might live together in the love of the Lord; that wars might cease, and that "swords might be beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning-hooks; more especially, O Lord, those twelve hundred pikes manufactured by that traitor to his country—old John Brown."

A serious difficulty occurred in a school in Holliston, Mass., on Thursday, Dec. 15. The teacher, whose name is Wilcox, had heard that an attempt was to be made by some of the larger boys to put him out of the school-house, and one of the number, named Sherman, having proved refractory, he struck him on the head with a poker, inflicting a very severe but not dangerous wound. The teacher says his intention was to disable him from assaulting himself, and to intimidate the other boys. Wilcox has been arrested for the assault.

In the United States District Court at Philadelphia, Dec. 16, Edward Jackson, convicted of an attempt to rob the United States mail, was sentenced to an imprisonment of three years in the Eastern Penitentiary. Jackson was caught by the mail agent, Mr. Keck, in the act of administering chloroform to him, and after a struggle he jumped from the train, and made his escape, but was recognized and arrested the next day. Jackson, when sentence was passed, appeared to be very much affected, and shed tears freely.

A young man named Price, living in Jefferson County, K. T., recently gained a law suit over his father-in-law, who, to revenge himself, persuaded his daughter to leave her husband, and live with him. Subsequently he sued his son-in-law for her board, gained the case, and seized his cattle to satisfy judgment. The son-in-law afterward seized the old man's cattle and was making off with them, when he was arrested and brought back. He was about to be tried by law, when a body of men, composed of citizens of the neighborhood, seized and hung him, without judge or jury—very coolly burying him near by. A coroner's jury afterwards rendered a verdict against them; but, though a mock trial was had, nothing was done.

Pete Hummer, a butcher in Broadway, Warren County, N. J., was engaged to be married to a young lady in that town. The day arrived, and the invited guests presented themselves. While waiting for the bride elect to present herself, an intimate friend called Mr. Hummer out of the house for a few moments' private conversation. Strange to say, he did not again present himself, and the wedding was necessarily postponed. It afterwards was discovered that Pete was engaged to be married, to another young lady in the same town, at 6 P. M. of the same day.

The Messrs. Winans are about to cut their steamer severely in the middle, for the purpose of inserting a cylindrical tube 120 feet in length. Their object is to ascertain the maximum length that a tube of 16 feet diameter will bear, with the minimum resistance of the water to the whole bulk, when propelled by a given power. In the changes now contemplated the propeller will be thrown 120 feet from the center, where it now is, and if the experiment should be successful another tube of equal size will be inserted.

The Springfield *Republican* states that Henry Shipley, who lately committed suicide in California by taking strychnine, was a native of Shirley, and a graduate of Amherst College in 1850. He had been editor and assistant-editor of numerous California newspapers, and was once proprietor of the *State Journal*, during which time he had a street-encounter with Chas. A. Sumner, son of Increase Sumner, of Great Barrington, and then editor of the *State Sentinel*, in which he beat him most shamefully.

A suit brought against the Worcester Railroad Company, by Bernard Friedman, was on trial in the Superior Court at Boston, Dec. 16. The plaintiff alleges that on the 27th of January last he purchased a ticket at Brighton for Boston, and after putting his baggage upon a car, the train started while he was getting on, and he was dragged some distance, and so severely injured that he was under medical care several weeks, and was prevented from laboring for a long time. He sues for $1,000 damages.

The executors of the late Dea. Ezra W. Fletcher of Whinsville, Mass., have paid over the following sums in accordance with his will: $2,000 to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; $2,000 to the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society; $500 to the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society; $500 to the American Bible Society; $500 to the American Education Society; $500 to the Seaman's Friend Society; and $500 to the American Sunday School Union.

Mr. Aquilla Parks, of Back River Neck, Baltimore County, (Md.,) went to an outhouse on a distant part of his farm on the 16th inst., to notify a free negro tenant to vacate. This summary action exasperated the negro, who went into the cabin to procure his gun. Mr. Parks, thinking to intimidate him, stepped inside the door, when the daughter of the colored man seized and held him while her father struck him a violent blow with an axe. Both parties were arrested, but the negro, himself, escaped.

The Chicago *Press and Tribune* tells of an Illinois farmer who began life in La Salle County 10 years ago with a farm of 300 acres of land, bought at $1 25 an acre, a pair of farm horses, the necessary farming utensils, and $3 in cash. He now owns 7,000 acres of improved land, worth $175,000; has fed to the 2,500 beeves, which he has sold this Fall for $74,000, 10,000 bushels of corn, and still has on hand 20,000 bushels, besides 800 bushels of oats, which he has harvested this season.

Mrs. Nancy Oakes, of Boston, after living with her husband twenty years, refused to remove with him to Somerville, on the plea that all her relatives and friends resided in the modern Athens. To free himself from this useless incumbrance Mr. Oakes brought a writ for divorce, on the ground of desertion, and Mrs. Oakes urged a countersuit, alleging extreme cruelty. Nothing further than his desire that his wife should live with him was proved against the husband, and a decree was issued in his favor.

Over two hundred "old whips" attended the reunion of the stage-drivers and agents at *Springfield*, on Wednesday night. Among those present was Watson E. Boise, of Blandford, who had in his possession a contract from Postmaster-General Granger, bearing the date of 1806, which was issued to his father, Enos Boise, who, for 22 years, held the contract for carrying the mails between Hartford and Stockbridge. The contract was then transferred to his son, who has continued to be a mail agent up to the present time.

A vessel which arrived some days ago at Cherbourg from Vancouver's Island, brought for the dockyard twelve masts, three of which were nearly 121 feet in length, and rather more than 36 inches in diameter at 15 feet from the butt, and most of the others nearly 100 feet long and 34 inches. The masts are described as perfectly straight, without knots or defect, and of a species of wood superior in quality to all other wood used for masts. Their value is about 53,000 francs.

Two individuals pretending to be United States Naval officers, have been traveling through Canada paying their expenses by telling lugubrious stories of their distresses. One of them alleged that he was a Mason, and pleaded that the same sympathy which was shown him should be extended to his brother in misfortune. At Toronto their true character was detected. When charged with being swindlers they left for a more promising field of labor.

A little son of Mrs. Cole, residing about seven miles from Memphis, Tennessee, took up a shot-gun and playfully pointed it at his sister, who was only five or six years old. The piece exploded and fourteen buckshot took effect in the little girl's throat. In her distress she ran to the door to meet her mother, who had stepped out for a moment, and as she sank down had barely strength to say, "Brother did not mean to do it, mother," and instantly expired.

The *Corriere Mercantile*, of Genoa, publishes two documents found in the archives of Bologna, and referring to acts of the Government before the war in Italy. In the first, Cardinal Bonetti gives orders that the political prisoners shall be removed to distant and *unhealthy* localities; and in the second, Cardinal Spinola directs that the bastinado shall be employed as a means of correction for children sent to prison on the charge of vagrancy.

The Springfield *Republican* states that the result of a medical examination of the condition of Mrs. Holcomb, of Southwick, was that she is still more likely to die than to survive the injuries received in her husband's assault. If she does live, she is likely to be insane. Her mental faculties are in a very weak and disordered state, and render her unable to give any coherent account of the quarrel with her husband that ended so terribly. He is still with her.

Thursday evening, while Mr. Hardenburgh of the Howard Athenæum, Boston, was performing his part in the play of the "Iron Mask," he suddenly threw up his hands, and exclaiming, altogether out of the text: "Oh, my God! I shall go crazy!" staggered to the wings, and fell senseless in an apoplectic fit. A physician was immediately in attendance, and another actor read Mr. Hardenburgh's part.

A petition is in circulation in Trenton asking the Legislature to adopt measures to present to the citizens, for their decision, such alterations of the Constitution of the State as to abolish the Court of Chancery, and as will allow the people to elect certain officers, such as Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, Prosecutors of the Pleas of the Counties.

Mr. Thomas W. Parmalee, of West Bloomfield, Ontario County, N. Y., has bequeathed real estate, comprising 150 acres, and valued at $5,000, to the Connecticut School Fund. His reason for doing this is, that the State loaned him money when he was poor, thus giving him a start in life. He provides well for his own widow, and leaves $50 to the widow of his son, provided she does not marry again.

"Red Annie," a noted burglar, arrived in Boston on Monday, in charge of some of the detectives of that city, whom he has led on a westward chase as far as St. Louis. He was arrested in Philadelphia a month ago, but managed to escape from custody, and was finally apprehended by aid of telegrams which he had addressed to his mistress, asking for funds. Detective Elder, of this City, is given credit for his efforts by the Boston papers.

Porter's Spirit says: "Mr. Phelan has called upon us to say that the proposed billiard contest between him and Mr. Seereiter had been fully discussed between Mr. Seereiter and himself, and it was admitted by the former that he was aware before he sent the challenge, that Mr. Phelan would not play another match with him; and the advice of Mr. Phelan's friends supports him in his determination not to renew the contest under any circumstances."

Mr. Joseph Andrew, for many years keeper of the Lighthouse at St. Augustine Bar, lost his life on the 5th inst., while engaged in white-washing the exterior of the structure. The ropes by which the scaffold on which he was standing was suspended, gave way, and precipitated him from near the top of the building to the ground, breaking his neck, arm and leg, and causing instant death.

Thomas J. Quinn, the Catholic Priest in Memphis, Tenn., already noticed as having served in the chain-gang for being guilty of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, has been sentenced again to [illegible]

[illegible]

At a fire on the 3d inst., in St. Paul's, [illegible] some desperadoes made a furious attack upon a poor jeweler's shop, and before his friends could come to beat them back, their pockets were lined with his watches and most valuable effects. [illegible] were placed beyond the reach of fire, individuals risked their lives in beating off the murderous pillagers, who seized everything as legitimate plunder.

Hiram Woodruff has bought a [illegible] mare at Bangor, which, "they say, can do a mile in 2:20." He wants to trot a five-year-old filly against [illegible] mare or gelding of the same age, to harness or wagons, on the Union Course, Long Island, between the middle of May and middle of June next, on any named day, hot or cold, wet or dry, for $2,500 or $5,000 aside.

The ladies of Vienna have just determined upon the abandonment of the use of gloves, which are no longer to be worn in private parties and at the opera, only on the first entrance into the box. The addition of rings of real value, attached by a gold chain to the armlet, has given the idea of this change in fashion.

The oyster war has been renewed in the Chesapeake Bay in its pristine vigor. On Tuesday, [illegible] from Baltimore pursued and captured six boats from Philadelphia. They were taken into Annapolis. The penalty is confiscation of vessel, a fine of $100 on the captain, and $50 on each man engaged thereon.

Dr. C. T. Murphy, of Sampson County, N. C., sold to J. A. McArthur a negro man, 22 years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, weighing 160 pounds, well muscled, a good cooper and field hand; in fact, a perfect negro, for $1,650, making the market quotation for negroes about $7 50 per pound.

John Glass, an ex-postmaster, is on trial at Pittsburgh, charged with counterfeiting. A letter, proved to be in the handwriting of Glass, found among the effects of a noted counterfeiter in Portage County, Ohio, was put in evidence by the Government, and was mainly relied on to establish the case against the accused. Various witnesses had been called by the defence to account for the counterfeit coin found in the prisoner's house.

The Lodge-room of the Sons of Malta in West Troy was broken into last week, and among the articles abstracted therefrom were 27 pitchforks, 6 gridirons, 7 pistols, 30 muskets, 7 cavalry swords, one small brass cannon, and a large Bible. A reward of $50 has been offered for the apprehension of the burglars, and $500 for the recovery of the property.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has lately reversed a decree of divorce granted to Edmund McTwigg, on the ground that it had been obtained by fraud, and that Mr. McTwigg was a resident of this State and not of Indiana, at the time when it was issued. The gentleman is left in an unpleasant predicament as he had married another lady soon after having been freed from his first wife.

On Sunday morning last a fire was discovered in one of the rooms of South Middle, one of the Yale College buildings. The apartment which had been occupied as a reading-room by an educational society, was stocked with papers and pamphlets, and from the disposition of these it was evident that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Fortunately it was discovered in season to prevent any serious damage.

In the case of Bernard Friedman *vs.* the Worcester Railroad Company, at Boston, for damages for personal injuries, which has been on trial in the Superior Court, the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at $[illegible] 50. This suit was brought for injuries received at Brighton, by the starting of a train of cars while the plaintiff was getting upon it.

Mrs. Ogien, of Chester Co., Penn., whose husband was killed by his carriage being run over on the Pennsylvania Railroad, has recovered $10,250 damages. Mr. Bond, who was injured at the same time, recovered $500.

The existence of gold in the vicinity of Fredericktown, in Southeastern Missouri, has been determined after careful assays. Platinum ore is also found there, of quantity and quality sufficient to make the discovery an important one.

Several of the Missionaries of Madras have established a series of lectures to educated Hindoos, which attract large audiences. The first was delivered by Dr. Paterson, Medical Missionary, on "The Great Physician."

The Connecticut Legislature, at its last session, incorporated that part of the town of Litchfield, included in South Farms, into a town with the name of Morris. The name of the Post-office has been changed to correspond.

The stone contractor at the Massachusetts State Prison is now engaged in the preparation of the base, die, plinth and cap stones for the statue of Henry Clay, which is to be erected during the coming season in the City of New-Orleans.

The Grand Jurors of the Sixth Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of Georgia, at the November term, presented the salary of the Judge of said Court as insufficient, and recommended it increased.

A lady passenger on the South Carolina Railroad, while at the White Pond station, gave birth to a healthy female child. *Both mother and child were doing well, although they had to be carried thirteen* miles before their wants could be attended to.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says that the California miners who have been searching for gold in Brown County, Ind., have actually found it. It is of superior quality to the Pike's Peak yield, and the average results of a day's labor are from $2 50 to $4.

There was an interesting contest at billiards in Covington, Ky., on Thursday, Phil Tieman first beat Mr. Bohn, and then vanquished Mr. Reyne in a match of five hundred points by one hundred and fifty points.

The City Council of Cincinnati has taken the preliminary steps towards the erection of a new commercial hospital, which shall cost $[illegible], and of a new city building on which $294,000 shall be expended.

A bill is before the Tennessee Legislature prohibiting the marriage of double first cousins, or even cousins of first degree, whose parents are brothers or sisters, or brothers and sisters.

A special dispatch to the Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury* says that that in the State Senate, on the 13th, the bill to tax negro dogs, and make their masters liable for damages, was passed.

George Woodhouse, a colored man, died in Norfolk, on the 10th, at the advanced age of one hundred and twenty years. He was formerly a slave, but purchased his freedom some time since.

The *Presbyterian* states that the Southwestern Committee of Domestic Missions, instituted by the last General Assembly, has entered upon its work very energetically.

It is stated that the Mississippi Central Railroad will be completed by Christmas, which will give a through railroad connection between Baltimore and New-Orleans, *via* Louisville and Nashville.

Twenty-seven of the thirty-one Supervisors of Steuben County, have signed a petition in favor of setting off the Second Assembly District (composed of thirteen towns) into a new county.

The steamer *Skylark* has been chartered by a number of the leading merchants in St. Louis to make a voyage up the Arkansas River, and open a direct trade with the State from which the stream is named.

Mr. Samuel Snelling, of Elbert County, Ga., recently had some $2,000 stolen from him. He suspects one of his negroes of being the thief, but it is not likely that he will recover the money.

The police of Boston made a descent upon a gambling house on Maverick-square, on Saturday night, and arrested fifty-two persons, most of whom were young men under 25 years of age.

A firm of Republican merchants in Chicago are charged with having taken two negro children, who belonged to a delinquent Southern debtor, and sold them for $780.

A party of nine hunters, in the lower part of Fort Bend County, Texas, lately killed in seven hours 4 bears, 1 wild cat, 5 deer, 75 ducks and mallards, and 83 prairie chickens and partridges.

Gov. Wise notifies the Legislature of Virginia that the flag presented by the Philadelphians has been received by him, and placed in the Public Library.

The Mississippi Senate has passed a bill to exclude from circulation in that State the bank-bills of other States, of a denomination under $20.

The Ontonagon (Lake Superior) district has yielded, during the last year, 2,663 tons, and [illegible] pounds of copper.

Julius Meyers was impaled by a snag which the steamer *Red Wing* struck while making the trip from Little Rock to Memphis, Tenn.

The Philadelphia and Baltimore tow-boats have made their last trips to Havre-de-grace for the season, navigation having been interrupted by the ice.

The part of the old octroi walls at Paris, which is comprised between the Barriere de l'Etoile and the Barriere du [illegible], is in process of demolition.

The *Southern Argus* refers to the expected arrival at Norfolk of a vessel direct from St. [illegible], on the Loire, France.

The New-Lisbon (Pa.) *Patriot* announces the discovery of a coal-oil spring which yields from five to eight gallons *per diem*.

The dwelling-house of Mr. Lord, in Roxbury, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday, with a loss of $[illegible]. It was insured for $[illegible].

The celebration of the opening of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, from Erie to Warren, Pa., took place on the 15th.

The St. George Hotel, in Avon, has been consumed, with a loss of $5,000.

OFFICIAL CANVASS.

BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS.—New-York, Dec. [illegible], 1859.—At a meeting of the Board of City Canvassers, held Dec. [illegible], 1859, the following resolution was adopted, viz.: Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board [illegible] directed to publish the official canvass in the following newspapers, viz.: [illegible] New-York Dispatch, Sunday Courier, New-Yorker Democrat, Sunday Times, Metropolitan Record, Police Gazette, [illegible], New-York Freeman's Journal, Phoenix, Irish News, [illegible], New-York Transcript, Evening Post, and [illegible]. D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

OFFICIAL CANVASS.

Statement of the City Canvassers of the City and County of New-York in relation to the votes cast for Mayor, Counsel to the Corporation, Governor of the Alms-House, an Alderman for each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City having an even numerical designation, six Councilmen in each Senatorial District, two Constables in each Ward; one Commissioner of Common Schools for each Ward; one Inspector of Common Schools for each Ward; two Trustees of Common Schools for each Ward, and such other school offices as may have become vacant by resignation or from other causes.

The Board of City Canvassers of the City of New-York having met at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall of said City, on the [illegible] days of December, 1859, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said City and County, at the election held Dec. 6, 1859, pursuant to the provisions of an act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April 14, 1857, do certify as follows, to wit:

FOR MAYOR.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Mayor, was seventy-eight thousand three hundred and seventy-six.

Of which Fernando Wood received twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and forty.

Of which William F. Havemeyer received twenty-six thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

Of which George Opdyke received twenty-one thousand four hundred and seventeen.

And that there were one hundred and six scattering votes.

FOR COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Counsel to the Corporation was seventy-seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which Greene C. Bronson received thirty-two thousand two hundred and two.

Of which Samuel J. Tilden received twenty-three thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which Solomon L. Hull received twenty-one thousand six hundred and fifty-one.

And that there were one hundred and forty-five scattering votes.

FOR GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

That it appears, on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Governor of the Almshouse was seventy-seven thousand three hundred and eight.

Of which James Lynch received twenty-eight thousand three hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which William T. Pinckney received twenty-seven thousand one hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Patrick [illegible] received twenty-one thousand four hundred and sixty-three.

Of which John H. Briggs received nineteen.

And that there were three hundred and one scattering votes.

FOR ALDERMEN.

That it appears, on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for each of the Aldermanic Districts having an even numerical designation, was as follows, to wit:

SECOND ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Second Aldermanic District was three thousand six hundred and twenty.

Of which Richard Barry received one thousand six hundred and two.

Of which George F. Bickford received one thousand three hundred and eighty-one.

Of which Patrick Coyle received four hundred and nineteen.

Of which Jacob Meyer received one hundred and five.

Of which twenty-six were blank.

And that there were eighty-seven scattering votes.

FOURTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Fourth Aldermanic District was six thousand two hundred and eighty-one.

Of which James Bagley received one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which Charles McBrien received one thousand six hundred and ninety-five.

Of which John Y. Watkins received one thousand seven hundred and twenty-two.

Of which James H. Parker received twenty-six.

And that there were eighty scattering votes.

SIXTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Sixth Aldermanic District was four thousand nine hundred and eleven.

Of which Michael Tuomey received two thousand six hundred.

Of which Thomas Bennett received one thousand eight hundred and five.

Of which John J. Cully received three hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which Philip Duffy received thirty-five.

And that there were one hundred and fifty-two scattering votes.

EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Eighth Aldermanic District was five thousand nine hundred and sixty-five.

Of which John Russell received two thousand two hundred and fifty.

Of which Peter Mitchell received two thousand one hundred and fifty-five.

Of which John Landers received one thousand and seventy-eight.

Of which Charles Peck received two hundred and forty-seven.

Of which Edward Falconer received eighty-six.

Of which Andrew Craft received six.

And that there were forty-three scattering votes.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Tenth Aldermanic District, was four thousand three hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Charles G. Cornell received two thousand two hundred and ninety.

Of which Andrew J. Odell received two thousand and fifty-four.

And that there were thirty-eight scattering votes.

TWELFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes cast for the office of Alderman for the Twelfth Aldermanic District, was four thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which Francis I. A. Boole received two thousand six hundred and seventy-one.

Of which Jeremiah G. Lugar received one thousand and forty.

Of which Edward C. Malloy received nine hundred and eighty-three.

And that there were seventy-five scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Fourteenth Aldermanic District, was five thousand and forty-four.

Of which Gilbert M. Platt received two thousand six hundred and thirty-one.

Of which William [illegible], Jr., received two thousand and seventeen.

Of which William Baird received three hundred and fourteen.

And that there were seven scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Sixteenth Aldermanic District, was two thousand nine hundred and seventy-six.

Of which Terence Farley received one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two.

Of which George J. Gregory received one thousand two hundred and twenty-two.

And that there were two scattering votes.

COUNCILMEN.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the votes given for the office of Councilmen in the several Senatorial Districts were as follows, to wit:

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Councilmen for the Fourth Senatorial District was one hundred and sixteen thousand one hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which John Haley received seven thousand and sixty-eight.

Of which Morgan Jones received eight thousand two hundred and forty-five.

Of which Anthony J. McCarthy received six thousand five hundred and seventy-six.

Of which Henry Lux received five thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which Joseph Shannon received seven thousand three hundred and ninety-six.

Of which William H. [illegible] received seven thousand one hundred and sixty-four.

Of which Harris Bogart received ten thousand and eighty-two.

Of which William H. Caulfield received four thousand seven hundred and fifty-one.

Of which William Parker received five thousand two hundred and fifty-five.

Of which Charles H. Hall received five thousand and eighty-three.

Of which Isaac J. Duckworth received two thousand and forty-five.

Of which Warren Roosevelt received four thousand six hundred and fifty-five.

Of which James A. Burns received seven thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

Of which Thomas Smith received seven thousand three hundred and nineteen.

Of which John Hogan received eight thousand five hundred and thirteen.

Of which Thomas McManus received six thousand six hundred and fifty-five.

Of which John Bauch received seven thousand three hundred and twenty-six.

Of which Noah L. Farnham received four thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which James Raymond received five hundred and sixteen.

Of which Anthony Conron received fifty-nine.

Of which Michael Golden received fifty-eight.

Of which Francis C. Gilmer received fifty-nine.

And that there were two hundred and sixty-nine blank, and one hundred and five scattering votes.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Councilmen for the Fifth Senatorial District was ninety-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Of which John [illegible] received five thousand six hundred and sixty-five.

Of which Frederick Bollwagon, Jr., received six thousand [illegible] hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which Edward Costello received five thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

Of which John McConnell received six thousand three hundred and [illegible].

Of which John Van Tine received five thousand nine hundred and seventy-two.

Of which Edward [illegible] Murphy received four thousand five hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Theodore [illegible] received four thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

Of which Andrew Mulligan received nineteen.

Of which Michael Dalton received five thousand four hundred and six.

Of which Patrick Flannigan received three thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

Of which Thomas G. Hall received five thousand nine hundred and fifty.

Of which Alonzo G. Reynolds received five thousand three hundred and twenty-four.

Of which Elias H. Gifford received five thousand six hundred and twenty-four.

Of which Joseph L. Perly received six thousand one hundred and four.

Of which Bernard Schwartz received five thousand four hundred and fifty-nine.

Of which William H. Ashman received five thousand three hundred and seventy-three.

Of which John Ryan received five thousand four hundred and seventy-six.

Of which Thomas J. Barton received five thousand one hundred and two.

Of which Frederick Repper received five thousand three hundred and thirty-nine.

Of which John W. [illegible] received four hundred and [illegible].

Of which [illegible] received [illegible].

Of which [illegible] received twenty[illegible].

Of which [illegible] received eleven.

Of which John Mills received one.

And that there were ninety-two blank, and one hundred and thirty-two scattering votes.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Councilmen for the Sixth Senatorial District, was one hundred and nine thousand four hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which Samuel T. Munson received nine thousand six hundred and eighty-six.

Of which Lawrence M. Van Wart received ten thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Of which Alexander L. Shaw received nine thousand six hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which Cornelius W. Campbell received nine thousand five hundred and forty.

Of which Pierre C. Kane received nine thousand six hundred and forty-one.

Of which John Baker received nine thousand four hundred and eighty.

Of which James Galway received eight thousand four hundred and forty-three.

Of which Abraham Lent received eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-three.

Of which John [illegible] received eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Of which Daniel Darrow received eight thousand six hundred and ninety-six.

Of which Henry C. Parke received eight thousand five hundred and forty-six.

Of which James Ingram received seven thousand six hundred and eighteen.

And that there were fifty-four scattering votes.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Councilmen for the Seventh Senatorial District, was one hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and thirty.

Of which Ira A. Allen received eight thousand four hundred and thirty-nine.

Of which Charles N. Decker received eight thousand two hundred and fifty-three.

Of which Charles McCarthy received six thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Of which Daniel B. Townsend received seven thousand five hundred and sixty-three.

Of which Charles T. Pinckney received eight thousand one hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which Jonathan T. Trotter received seven thousand five hundred and forty-four.

Of which Theodore Martine received five thousand one hundred and eighty-one.

Of which Thomas C. Smith received eight.

Of which John Callahan received one.

Of which John McQuade received four thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

Of which Frederick Thulleman received five thousand six hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which Alexander Frear received six thousand four hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Abram S. Vosburgh received six thousand four hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which Philip F. Hanaran received four thousand eight hundred and forty.

Of which Thomas McCoy received four thousand seven hundred and thirty.

Of which Terrence McGuire received five thousand three hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which Roger Dowling received five thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Of which Geo. W. Meeks received five thousand six hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which Edward Timpson received six thousand two hundred and forty-six.

Of which Francis Rupert received four thousand three hundred and fifty-three.

And that there were one hundred and thirty-eight scattering votes.

CONSTABLES.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the various Wards of this City, was as follows, to wit:

FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the First Ward, was three thousand one hundred and sixty four.

Of which Thomas Roche received seven hundred and forty-nine.

Of which Mathew Bierne received seven hundred and sixty-three.

Of which Andrew Carey received five hundred and ninety-five.

Of which Charles Hutchings received five hundred and forty-one.

Of which John Hanlon received two hundred and sixty-seven.

And that there were twelve scattering votes.

SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Second Ward, was seven hundred and seventy-five.

Of which John Sullivan received three hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Joseph R. Reed received two hundred and twenty-four.

Of which Dominick Sicot received one hundred and fifty-six.

And there that were six scattering votes.

THIRD WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Third Ward, was one thousand one hundred and four.

Of which John Hurley received three hundred and forty-two.

Of which Michael McCann received three hundred and seven.

Of which Alexander Thompson received two hundred and forty-eight.

Of which John Fitzgerald received two hundred and three.

And that there were five scattering votes.

FOURTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Fourth Ward was three thousand nine hundred and thirty-two.

Of which James Donevan received one thousand eight hundred and fifty three.

Of which Michael Doody received one thousand two hundred and ninety-two.

Of which James Powers received seven hundred and eighty-seven.

FIFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Fifth Ward was four thousand four hundred and thirty.

Of which Charles F. Watts received one thousand five hundred.

Of which Michael Kerrigan received one thousand two hundred and five.

Of which Henry L. Rottger received eight hundred and four.

Of which Henry D. Smith received seven hundred.

Of which George Washington Heath received one hundred and twenty.

Of which Rudolph Germer received fifty-one.

And that there were forty-one scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Sixth Ward was four thousand five hundred and thirty-five.

Of which Daniel Duffy received two thousand and eighty.

Of which Patrick Boyle received one thousand one hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which John Conroy received one thousand and seventy-three.

Of which Roger Judge received one hundred and eight.

Of which James Nesbitt received eighty-three.

Of which Dennis Duffy received eight.

And that there were twenty-five scattering votes.

SEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Seventh Ward, was seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-two.

Of which Christopher F. Klinck received two thousand and fifty-eight.

Of which Robert Stanwood received one thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which John Collins received one thousand six hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which John Linsey received one thousand four hundred and twelve.

Of which Michael Sullivan received eight hundred and twelve.

Of which James Collins received eighty-seven.

And that there were one hundred and fifty scattering votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Eighth Ward was seven thousand three hundred and nine.

Of which Robert Reed received two thousand two hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which Thomas Cavanagh received two thousand two hundred and eight.

Of which Abraham Moses received one thousand five hundred and nineteen.

Of which William B. Jones received one thousand three hundred and fifty-four.

NINTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Ninth Ward, was ten thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which Abraham Springsteen received three thousand two hundred and forty-eight.

Of which Thomas Farrell received two thousand six hundred and two.

Of which Ira C. Pierson received two thousand two hundred and ninety-three.

Of which Conrad Ruess received two thousand two hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which John F. Davis received five hundred and seventy-six.

And that there were twenty scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Tenth Ward was five thousand two hundred and twenty-five.

Of which Philip Riley received one thousand four hundred and thirty-eight.

Of which Charles F. Lyons received one thousand three hundred and eleven.

Of which Reuben C. Mills received nine hundred and thirty-nine.

Of which Jacob Messer received eight hundred and eighty-six.

Of which John T. Horton received three hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which James G. Scott received one hundred and seventy.

And that there were sixty-eight blank and fifteen scattering votes.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Eleventh Ward was nine thousand five hundred and seventy-five.

Of which Lloyd Bryant received three thousand five hundred and fifty-five.

Of which Lorenz Oberle received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which Jeffrey Loese received one thousand one hundred and eighty-two.

Of which David Harriott received one thousand one hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which Michael Sutton received six hundred and forty-eight.

And that there were one hundred and thirty-five scattering votes.

TWELFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Twelfth Ward was four thousand six hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which John Holmes received one thousand six hundred and forty-seven.

Of which John L. Farrington received one thousand and forty four.

Of which John U. Gent received nine hundred and sixty.

Of which Philip Werner received three hundred and sixty-one.

Of which James King received six hundred and fifty.

And that there were five scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Thirteenth Ward was five thousand four hundred and eighty-one.

Of which Anthony Glastaier received one thousand six hundred and thirty.

Of which Joseph Hildebrand received one thousand five hundred and fifty-three.

Of which John Tilley received one thousand two hundred and seventy-three.

Of which Daniel [illegible] received nine hundred and ninety-five.

And that there were thirty scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Fourteenth Ward was [illegible] thousand [illegible] hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which Thomas Maguire received [illegible] thousand two hundred and sixty-six.

Of which James Jones received [illegible] hundred and fifteen.

Of which Edward S. Malloy received [illegible] hundred and fifty-three.

Of which James Cook received four hundred and ninety-four.

And that there were thirty scattering votes.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Fifteenth Ward, was five thousand five hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which John Hillier received one thousand seven hundred and forty-one.

Of which William Hepburn received one thousand five hundred and eighteen.

Of which Edward [illegible] received one thousand four hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which John [illegible] received eight hundred and forty-one.

And that there were nine scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Sixteenth Ward was nine thousand three hundred and two.

Of which John Ready received two thousand four hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which Michael McCann received two thousand four hundred and eighteen.

Of which Benjamin J. Carr received two thousand and two hundred.

Of which Gerard D. Hopper received two thousand two hundred and twenty-nine.

And that there were twenty-seven scattering votes.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Seventeenth Ward was eleven thousand seven hundred and sixty-two.

Of which Rudolph Blumenberg received two thousand three hundred and twenty-two.

Of which George Robbins received two thousand two hundred and sixty-six.

Of which Alexander Lippmann received two thousand one hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which Hugh Monaghan received one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which Valentine Lutz received one thousand three hundred and ninety-four.

Of which Patrick McGrane received one thousand three hundred and thirty.

Of which William Lowber received six.

Of which [illegible] Mann received one hundred and forty.

And that there were three hundred and six scattering votes.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Eighteenth Ward, was nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

Of which James Owens received two thousand seven hundred and thirty-six.

Of which John R. Finlay received three thousand three hundred and three.

Of which William E. Jones received one thousand six hundred and forty-five.

Of which Henry Bishop received one thousand nine hundred and ninety.

And that there were one hundred and seventy-seven scattering votes.

NINETEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Nineteenth Ward, was five thousand nine hundred and forty.

Of which John McGlynn received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Of which John Mahony received one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which William Cartwright received one thousand one hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which Herman Rocke received one thousand one hundred and forty-eight.

And that there were no scattering votes.

TWENTIETH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Twentieth Ward, was eleven thousand five hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which William Wilson received two thousand one hundred and fourteen.

Of which Simeon Raymond received two thousand one hundred.

Of which Matthew McConnel received one thousand nine hundred and ninety-three.

Of which George Butcher received one thousand four hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which Patrick W. Black received one thousand four hundred and fifty-nine.

Of which Patrick Black received one hundred and eighty-four.

Of which Leonard Dielman received one thousand three hundred and twenty-three.

Of which James Hood received four hundred and fifty.

Of which Stephen D. Newton received four hundred and fifty.

And that there were nineteen scattering votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Twenty-first Ward, was eight thousand five hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which Thomas Bradburn received two thousand five hundred and six.

Of which Matthew Nugent received two thousand one hundred and sixty-five.

Of which Amos Fletcher received one thousand two hundred and eighty-six.

Of which William McFall received one thousand three hundred and one.

Of which Peter J. Davis received three hundred and seventy.

Of which Peter Van Brunt received four hundred and ninety-two.

Of which Jeremiah Lockwood received four hundred and seventeen.

And that there were forty-one scattering votes.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Twenty-second Ward, was six thousand three hundred and twenty.

Of which Thomas Cushing received one thousand five hundred and eighty seven.

Of which John F. Seigman received one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six.

Of which Micagah M. Staniels received one thousand four hundred and fifty-seven.

Of which Wm. H. Purdy received one thousand five hundred and three.

And that there were seven scattering votes.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for Commissioners, Inspectors, and Trustees of Common Schools, for the various Wards of this City, was as follows, to wit:

FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the First Ward was one thousand five hundred and ninety-one.

Of which James G. Elliott received two hundred and seventy-one.

Of which John H. Williams received five hundred and forty-six.

Of which James Cavanagh received seven hundred and sixty-nine.

And that there were five scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the First Ward was one thousand five hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Felix Duffy received seven hundred and seventy-five.

Of which Jeremiah Fitzpatrick received five hundred and twenty-two.

Of which Henry Myerholtz received two hundred and seventy-six.

And that there were no scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the First Ward, was three thousand one hundred and ten.

Of which Daniel Brophy received seven hundred and eighty-four.

Of which James Cleary received seven hundred and sixty-six.

Of which James Fitzsimmons received five hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which John Murphy received five hundred and seven.

Of which John Harris received two hundred and eighty-five.

Of which Martinius A. Van Lier received two hundred and forty-one.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the First Ward to fill vacancy was one thousand six hundred and twelve.

Of which Bernard Mullin received seven hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which Patrick Baldwin received five hundred and twelve.

Of which August Berger received two hundred and eighty-three.

And that there were fifty scattering votes.

SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Second Ward was four hundred and thirty.

Of which Jared A. Timpson received three hundred and three.

Of which Charles Cruger received one hundred and twenty-seven.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Second Ward was four hundred and forty-one.

Of which Bernard Mayer received three hundred and fourteen.

Of which Bernard Carberry received one hundred and twenty-seven.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Second Ward, to fill vacancy, was four hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which David W. Orpheus received three hundred and one.

Of which Bernard Myer received one hundred and six.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of the Common Schools of the Second Ward was eight hundred and forty-two.

Of which Arthur Hermance received two hundred and ninety-four.

Of which Joseph Manning received two hundred and ninety-one.

Of which John J. Maloney received one hundred and thirty-one.

Of which Michael Murray received one hundred and twenty-six.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Second Ward, to fill vacancy for one year, was eight hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which Oscar F. Northrop received two hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which James F. Horan received two hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which Patrick Shea received one hundred and sixteen.

Of which James Sheridan received one hundred and sixteen.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Second Ward, to fill vacancy for two years, was eight hundred and forty-six.

Of which William Berkly received two hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which Joseph H. White received two hundred and ninety-five.

Of which Isaac P. Wilkins received one hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which Patrick McMahon received one hundred and twenty-five.

And that there were two scattering votes.

THIRD WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Third Ward was five hundred and seventy-four.

Of which Hugh G. [illegible] received three hundred and seventy-one.

Of which William Collins received two hundred and three.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Third Ward was five hundred and seventy nine.

Of which Stephen B. Gardner received three hundred and seventy-one.

Of which John B. Thomas received two hundred and eight.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Third Ward was one thousand one hundred and forty-four.

Of which J. Harmon Wellbrook received three hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which Peter Korran received three hundred and sixty-two.

Of which Henry W. Lecompte received two hundred and seven.

Of which James J. Costa received two hundred and six.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Third Ward, to fill vacancy, was five hundred and seventy-three.

Of which Thomas Lyons received three hundred and [illegible].

Of which Samuel W. Black received two hundred and [illegible].

FOURTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward was one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two.

Of which Eugene Shine received ten hundred and eighteen.

Of which Thos. Mullin received eight hundred and fifty.

Of which Joseph Kirner received eighty.

Of which Blank received fourteen.

And that there were twelve scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward was one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

Of which Charles Kelly received ten hundred and fifty six.

Of which Daniel Healy received seven hundred and ninety-three.

Of which Blank received five.

And that there were forty-five scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward was three thousand five hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Michael Carron received ten hundred and twenty-nine.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward, to fill vacancy, was one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which Joseph Riley received nine hundred and eighty-six.

Of which John Davy received eight hundred and seventy-four.

Of which William F. Kirk received six hundred and forty-eight.

Of which Philip Orcham received one thousand and twenty-nine.

Of which Mathew McGowan received eight hundred and thirty-five.

Of which Blank received twenty-two.

And that there was one scattering vote.

FIFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward, was two thousand four hundred and fifty-two.

Of which James M. Tuthill received one thousand three hundred and one.

Of which John Y. Savage, Jr., received seven hundred and fifty-four.

Of which Jeremiah Casey received three hundred and eighty.

And that there were seventeen scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward, was two thousand four hundred and fifty.

Of which Noah Worrall received one thousand two hundred and forty-five.

Of which Henry Hopkinson received one thousand one hundred and eighty-nine.

And that there were sixteen scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward, was four thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Benjamin R. Conckling received one thousand two hundred and ninety.

Of which John Besson received one thousand two hundred and forty-nine.

Of which William Aymar received one thousand and sixty-five.

Of which William H. Burras received nine hundred and twelve.

Of which Terence Foley received three hundred and sixty-two.

And that there were eleven scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools in the Sixth Ward was two thousand four hundred and sixty-one.

Of which Timothy Brennan received one thousand three hundred and fifty three.

Of which Thomas Stevens received one thousand and ninety-two.

And that there were sixteen scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward was two thousand four hundred and fifty-five.

Of which John H. Wetjen received one thousand three hundred and forty-eight.

Of which Jeremiah Mahoney received one thousand and ninety-four.

And that there were thirteen scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward was four thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

Of which George Pierson received one thousand three hundred and sixty.

Of which Owen Kinney received one thousand three hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Patrick Geraghty received one thousand and eighty-nine.

Of which Henry O'Keefe received one thousand and eighty-nine.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward, to fill vacancy, was two thousand four hundred and sixty-four.

Of which Matthew Tully received one thousand three hundred and forty-eight.

Of which Thomas W. Casey received one thousand and ninety-two.

And that there were twenty-four scattering votes.

SEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, was four thousand and twenty-nine.

Of which Daniel Coger received two thousand one hundred and forty-three.

Of which Thomas Woodward received one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

And that there were twelve scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, was three thousand nine hundred and ninety-four.

Of which James Collins received two thousand one hundred and seventeen.

Of which Alfred T. Conckling received one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, to fill vacancy, was four thousand and twenty-one.

Of which Thomas Dunlap received two thousand one hundred and eighteen.

Of which Nathaniel M. Terry received one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

And that there were twenty-five scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, was seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-four.

Of which John Duffy received two thousand one hundred.

Of which Richard O'Grady received two thousand and eighty-six.

Of Which Edward M. Skidmore received one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

Of which Mahlon T. Hewitt received one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, to fill vacancy, was four thousand and sixty-one.

Of which William S. Friers received two thousand one hundred and fifty-four.

Of which John B. Skidmore received one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

And that there were twenty-seven scattering votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward, was three thousand seven hundred and four.

Of which John R. Lydecker received two thousand one hundred and twenty-one.

Of which Henry A. Morgan received one thousand three hundred and sixteen.

Of which William J. Moore received two hundred and sixty-four.

And that there were three scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward was three thousand seven hundred.

Of which John Dixon received two thousand one hundred and twenty-six.

Of which Isaac F. Duckworth received one thousand three hundred and nine.

Of which Ralph Bogart received two hundred and sixty-four.

And that there was one scattering vote.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward was seven thousand three hundred and ninety-four.

Of which Emmet M. Faye received two thousand one hundred and forty-three.

Of which William F. Eagan received two thousand and ninety-five.

Of which Samuel J. Berry received one thousand three hundred and twenty-two.

Of which Albert Hanson received one thousand two hundred and eighty.

Of which John B. Landon received two hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which Erastus B. Brady received two hundred and sixty-eight.

And that there were eight scattering votes.

NINTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward, was five thousand seven hundred and twelve.

Of which Chas. E. Gildersleeve received three thousand and seventy-eight.

Of which Levi Onderdonk received one thousand three hundred and nineteen.

Of which William J. Van Arsdale received one thousand three hundred and one.

And that there were fourteen scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward, was five thousand seven hundred and twenty-four.

Of which William J. Johnson received three thousand and sixty-six.

Of which John B. Spofford received one thousand three hundred and thirty-five.

Of which William H. Gray received one thousand three hundred and eleven.

And that there were twelve scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward, was eleven thousand three hundred and eighty-six.

Of which William H. Gidney received three thousand one hundred and six.

Of which Henry P. See received three thousand and eighty-one.

Of which Gustavus A. Valentine received one thousand three hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Frederick Rodefeld received one thousand two hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which James T. Van Orden received one thousand two hundred and eighty-eight.

Of which John C. Carson received one thousand two hundred and seventy-five.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward, to fill vacancy, was five thousand seven hundred and twelve.

Of which Jacob C. Bogart received three thousand one hundred and one.

Of which Israel B. Haines received one thousand three hundred and fourteen.

Of which Peter Banta received one thousand two hundred and eighty-one.

And that there were sixteen scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward, was two thousand seven hundred and seventy.

Of which Daniel Slote received one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

Of which Benjamin F. Schaffer received eight hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which Blank received seventeen.

And that there were nine scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward, was two thousand seven hundred and seventy-five.

Of which Edward R. Holsworth received one thousand six hundred and forty-three.

Of which Edward Philips, Jr., received one thousand one hundred and ten.

Of which Blank received fourteen.

And that there were eight scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward was five thousand three hundred and nineteen.

Of which John H. [illegible] received one thousand six hundred and sixty.

Of which Sylvester E. Nolan received one thousand five hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Gottfried Scheibel received eight hundred and eleven.

Of which Henry R. Jones received seven hundred and forty-one.

Of which Jacob Raynor received two hundred and [illegible].

Of which Ezra M. Stratton received two hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which Charles Millette received one.

Of which Blank received thirty-eight.

And that there were five scattering votes.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward was [illegible] thousand [illegible] hundred and [illegible].

Of which Benj. F. Rhodes received two thousand seven hundred and two.

Of which Daniel B. Wright received two thousand one hundred and forty-one.

And that there were fifty scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward was four thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which John B. Cornell received two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which Jeremiah Underhill received two thousand one hundred and ninety-four.

Of which Jacob [illegible] received two hundred and ninety-one.

And that there were thirty-five scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward was nine thousand seven hundred and twelve.

Of which Tunis H. Duryea received two thousand four hundred and sixty-five.

Of which William C. Barker received two thousand four hundred and sixty-three.

Of which Ross McGuire received two thousand three hundred and seventy-one.

Of which James Marshall received two thousand three hundred and sixty-two.

And that there were fifty-one scattering votes.

TWELFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward, was two thousand three hundred and sixty-four.

Of which Harvey H. Gregory received nine hundred and forty-eight.

Of which James Beckman received eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which Abraham V. Williams received five hundred and thirty-nine.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward, was two thousand three hundred and thirty.

Of which Samuel A. Hills received nine hundred and forty-three.

Of which Hosea B. Perkins received eight hundred and sixty-three.

Of which Thomas Fitzgerald received five hundred and twenty-three.

And that there was one scattering vote.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward, was four thousand seven hundred and thirty-six.

Of which Patrick McGann received one thousand three hundred and seventeen.

Of which William H. Hayes received nine hundred and forty-five.

Of which James S. [illegible] received nine hundred and twenty-four.

Of which George H. B. Lynch received eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which William Martin received four hundred and seventy.

Of which John Moore received one hundred and forty-eight.

Of which Samuel W. Gulpin received forty-nine.

And that there were five scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward, to fill vacancy, was two thousand three hundred and sixty-four.

Of which John Moore received nine hundred and nineteen.

Of which Nathaniel M. Freeman received eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which Samuel W. Gulpin received five hundred and sixty-six.

And that there were two scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward was three thousand one hundred and thirteen.

Of which David H. Gildersleeve received one thousand three hundred and fifty-five.

Of which Lewis Withington received nine hundred and twenty-five.

Of which Garrett M. Losee received eight hundred and twelve.

And that there were twenty-one scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward, was three thousand one hundred and fifteen.

Of which Manning Merrill received one thousand three hundred and thirty three.

Of which Philip Merkle received nine hundred and twenty-four.

Of which William H. Crossman received eight hundred and fifty.

And that there were eight scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward, was six thousand two hundred and twenty-four.

Of which William Gardner received one thousand three hundred and ninety-one.

Of which Eneas Elliott received one thousand two hundred and sixty-four.

Of which James P. Flynn received one thousand and thirty-four.

Of which Alexander Proudfoot received nine hundred and eighty-one.

Of which John A. Platt received seven hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Chas. G. Shaver received seven hundred and forty-four.

And that there were twenty-one scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward, was two thousand nine hundred and five.

Of which Andrew L. Byrne received one thousand four hundred and twenty-one.

Of which Henry F. West received eight hundred and thirty.

Of which William S. Wilhelm received six hundred and forty-three.

And that there were eleven scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward, was two thousand nine hundred and sixty-three.

Of which Patrick F. Begg received one thousand four hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which Henry S. Slavin received nine hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which George Shannon received four hundred and twenty-eight.

And that there was one scattering vote.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward, was five thousand seven hundred and thirteen.

Of which John Freel received one thousand four hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which Henry Mauser received one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which George Debinham received one thousand three hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which John H. Nugent received nine hundred and eighty-one.

And that there were five scattering votes.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward was two thousand nine hundred and ten.

Of which Richard Warren received one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

Of which Charles D. Brown received eight hundred and thirteen.

Of which Henry H. Winans received two hundred and sixty-two.

And that there were ten scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward was two thousand nine hundred and eight.

Of which Edward Robinson, Jr., received one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Of which James Gibson received eight hundred and seven.

Of which Charles L. Perine received two hundred and seventy-nine.

And that there were nine scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward was five thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Of which William H. Blakeman received one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

Of which Samuel L. Griswold received one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which James W. McCarthy received one thousand one hundred and forty-five.

Of which James S. Huyler received eight hundred and eleven.

Of which Gilbert O. Meigs received two hundred and sixty-three.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward, to fill vacancy, was two thousand nine hundred and four.

Of which Henry Panton received one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

Of which William M. Cook received eight hundred and seven.

Of which Thomas C. Clark received two hundred and sixty-three.

And that there were nine scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward, was four thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

Of which Dewitt C. Peters received two thousand five hundred and ninety-five.

Of which Robert A. Adams received two thousand two hundred and twenty-two.

And that there were six scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward, was four thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Of which Richard Martin received two thousand four hundred and nine.

Of which Louis A. Rosenmiller received two thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

And that there were seven scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward, was nine thousand five hundred and two.

Of which William Caldwell received two thousand five hundred and fifty-three.

Of which James Pollock received two thousand four hundred and fifty-three.

Of which Samuel Osgood received two thousand three hundred and ten.

Of which Milton St. John received two thousand one hundred and seventy-eight.

And that there were eight scattering votes.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward, was six thousand two hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which James Cushing, Jr., received two thousand nine hundred and forty-seven.

Of which Joseph McGuire received three thousand two hundred and ninety.

And that there were eighty-six scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward, was six thousand three hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which William Hibbard received two thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Of which Michael Hahn received three thousand three hundred and seventy-three.

And that there were seventy-one scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward was twelve thousand four hundred and ninety-one.

Of which William H. Vanderhoof received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

Of which John Lloyd received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Of which H. Hubert Williams received three thousand three hundred and sixty-one.

Of which Theodore Zeller received three thousand three hundred and seventy-four.

And that there were seventy-three scattering votes.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward, was five thousand and thirty-eight.

Of which William E. Curtis received two thousand five hundred and thirty-two.

Of which Henry A. Hurlbut received two thousand five hundred and three.

And that there were three scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward was four thousand three hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Frederick E. Mather received two thousand seven hundred and fifty-three.

Of which James H. Gerard received two thousand two hundred and thirty-six.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward was ten thousand and fifty-one.

Of which James Carson, Jr., received two thousand [illegible] hundred and [illegible].

Of which John Welch received two thousand seven hundred and seventy-three.

Of which [illegible] received two thousand [illegible].

Of which Joseph Y. [illegible] received [illegible].

And that there were [illegible] scattering votes.

NINETEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward, was three thousand [illegible].

Of which George W. [illegible] received one thousand [illegible] hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which Adrian Brown received one thousand [illegible] hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which Hugh [illegible] received five hundred and ninety-one.

Of which William Wadsworth received [illegible].

And that there was one scattering vote.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward, was three thousand and thirteen.

Of which Henry J. Armstrong received one thousand one hundred and ninety-one.

Of which Charles H. [illegible] received one thousand three hundred.

Of which John Donovan received five hundred and twenty-two.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward, was five thousand nine hundred and [illegible].

Of which Robert McGinnis received one thousand eight hundred.

Of which William H. Hitchman received one thousand three hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Daniel Kelleher received five hundred and thirty-five.

Of which William G. King received one thousand one hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which James Miller received one thousand one hundred and twenty-two.

And that there were seven scattering votes.

TWENTIETH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward, was five thousand nine hundred and three.

Of which Hubbard G. Stone received two thousand [illegible] hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Aaron B. [illegible] received one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

Of which Edwin Dobbs received one thousand one hundred and seventeen.

Of which John Hooper received [illegible] hundred and ninety-five.

And that there were sixteen scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward, was five thousand six hundred and seventy-four.

Of which Daniel S. Younge received two thousand [illegible] hundred and thirty-eight.

Of which Peter Farrell received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

Of which John B. Radley received one thousand [illegible] hundred and ninety-six.

Of which Daniel E. Smith received one hundred and fifty-seven.

Of which John Hooper received thirty-seven.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward, was eleven thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Of which Thomas Muller received three thousand [illegible] hundred and six.

Of which John F. Williams received [illegible] hundred and sixty-four.

Of which Valentine Coon received one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Of which Henry W. Bickels received one thousand one hundred and sixty-one.

Of which James T. Wilson received one thousand [illegible] hundred and forty-three.

Of which John Calvert received one hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which William Ross received two hundred and [illegible].

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward was [illegible].

Of which John B. Voorhis received two hundred and thirty-five.

And that there were twelve scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward, to fill vacancies, was five thousand eight hundred and [illegible]ty-eight.

Of which James W. [illegible] received two thousand [illegible] hundred and fifty-three.

Of which James Harrison received one thousand [illegible] hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which John H. Paxton received one thousand [illegible] hundred and forty-four.

And that there were four scattering votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward, was four thousand four hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which Andrew Y. Stout received two thousand five hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which Lewis S. Thomas received one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

And that there were six scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward, was four thousand four hundred and thirty.

Of which Edward C. Johnson received two thousand two hundred and seventy-two.

Of which Charles Nash received two thousand one hundred and fifty-four.

And that there were four scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward, was eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Of which Alexander Brandon received two thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which Benjamin B. Atterbury received [illegible] and two hundred and forty-five.

Of which William DeLacy received two thousand [illegible] hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which William P. Easterbrook received [illegible] and four hundred and sixty-six.

And that there were eight scattering votes.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward, was three thousand three hundred and [illegible] three.

Of which John O'Keefe received [illegible] hundred and forty-six.

Of which Alexander Perry received [illegible] thousand five hundred and sixteen.

And that there was one scattering vote.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward, was three thousand [illegible] hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which Ernest C. H. Stack received one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

Of which John C. Lang received [illegible] hundred and seventy-six.

Of which Charles [illegible] Simms received twenty.

And that there was one scattering vote.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward was six thousand seven hundred and [illegible].

Of which John MacKowan received [illegible] seven hundred and sixty.

Of which Joseph Cudlipp, Jr., received [illegible] five hundred and forty-five.

Of which Phillip B. Vernon received [illegible] four hundred and eighty-five.

Of which Patrick Murphy received [illegible] hundred and seventeen.

Of which John Sims received eighty-five.

Of which George C. Thatcher received [illegible] hundred and thirty-five.

Of which Edward Egbert received three hundred and twenty-eight.

And that there were fourteen scattering votes.

The Board of City Canvassers of the City and County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts of said City and County, at the Election held Dec. 6, 1859, do hereby certify, determine and declare,

MAYOR.

That Fernando Wood, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Mayor of the City of New-York.

COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

That Greene C. Bronson, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Counsel to the Corporation.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS-HOUSE.

That James Lynch, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Governor of the Alms-House.

That William T. Pinckney received the next highest number of votes, and was thereby duly elected Governor of the Alms-House.

ALDERMEN.

That Richard Barry, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Second Aldermanic District.

That James Bagley, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Fourth Aldermanic District.

That Michael Tuomey, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Sixth Aldermanic District.

That John Russell, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Eighth Aldermanic District.

That Charles G. Cornell, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Tenth Aldermanic District.

That Francis I. A. Boole, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Twelfth Aldermanic District.

That Gilbert M. Platt, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Fourteenth Aldermanic District.

That Terrence Farley, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Sixteenth Aldermanic District.

COUNCILMEN.

That the following-named persons were, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected to the office of Councilmen in each of the Senatorial Districts of the City, viz.:

Fourth District—Harris Bogart, Morgan Jones, Joseph Shannon, James A. Burns, John Hogan, and John Bauch.

Fifth District—Frederick Bollwagon, Jr., Edward Costello, John McConnell, John Van Tine, Thomas G. Hall, and J. L. Perley.

Sixth District—Samuel T. Munson, Lawrence M. Van Wart, Alexander L. Shaw, Cornelius W. Campbell, Pierre C. Kane, and John Baker.

Seventh District—Ira A. Allen, Chas. N. Decker, Chas. McCarthy, Daniel B. Townsend, Charles T. Pinckney, and Jonathan T. Trotter.

CONSTABLES.

That the following-named persons were, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected as Constables for the various Wards of this City, viz:

Wards.		
I.	Mathew Birne	Thomas Roach.
II.	James Sullivan	Joseph R. Reed.
III.	John Hurley	Michael McCann.
IV.	Michael Doody	James Donovan.
V.	Chas. F. Watts	Michael Kerrigan.
VI.	Daniel Duffy	Patrick Boyle.
VII.	Christopher F. Klinck	Robt. Stanwood.
VIII.	Robt. Reid	Thos. Cavanagh.
IX.	Abm. Springsteen	Thos. Farrell.
X.	Chas. F. Lyons	Philip Riley.
XI.	Lloyd Bryant	Lorenz Oberle.
XII.	John Holmes	John L. Farrington.
XIII.	Anthony Glastaier	Jos. Hildebrand.
XIV.	Thos. McGuire	James Jones.
XV.	John Hillier	William Hepburn.
XVI.	John Ready	Michael McCann.
XVII.	Rudolph Blumenberg	George Robbins.
XVIII.	John R. Finlay	James Owens.
XIX.	John McGlynn	John Mahony.
XX.	Simeon Raymond	William Wilson.
XXI.	Thomas Bradburn	Mathew Nugent.
XXII.	Thomas Cushing	John F. Seigman.

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

That the following named persons were, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected as School Officers in the various Wards of this City, as follows, viz.:

FIRST WARD.

Commissioner—James Cavanagh.
Inspector—Felix Duffy.
Trustees—Daniel Brophy, full term.
James Cleary, full term.
Bernard Mullen, to fill vacancy.

SECOND WARD.

Commissioner—Jared N. Timpson.
Inspectors—Bernard Meyer, full term.
Daniel W. Orpheus, to fill vacancy.
Trustees—Arthur Hermance, full term.
Joseph Manning, full term.
Oscar F. Northrop, to fill vacancy for one year.
James F. Horan, to fill vacancy for one year.
(No election, tie vote.)
Wm. Berkley, to fill vacancy for two years.

THIRD WARD.

Commissioner—Hugh [illegible].
Inspector—Stephen B. Gardner.
Trustees—J. Harmon Welbrook, full term.
Peter Korran, full term.
Thomas Lyons, to fill vacancy for two years.

[illegible]

Philip [illegible], to fill vacancy.

[illegible] WARD.

Commissioner—James E. Tuthill.
Inspector—Noah Worrall.
Trustee—John Beacon, full term.
Benj. F. Conklin, do.

[illegible] WARD.

Commissioner—Timothy Brennan.
Inspector—John R. Nelson.
Trustee—[illegible], full term.
[illegible] do.
Matthew Tully, to fill vacancy for three years.

SEVENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Daniel Coger.
Inspector—Jas. Collins, full term.
Thomas Dunlap, to fill vacancy.
Trustee—Richard O'Grady, full term.
John Duffy, do.
Wm. H. Tuers, to fill vacancy.

EIGHTH WARD.

[illegible]—John E. Lydecker.
[illegible]—John Dixon.
[illegible]—Wm. F. Bogan, full term.
Emmet H. Foy, full term.

NINTH WARD.

Commissioner—Chas. H. Gildersleeve.
Inspector—Wm. J. Johnson.
Trustee—Wm. H. Bedney, full term.
Henry F. Seo, full term.
James C. Bogert, to fill vacancy.

TENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Daniel Steen.
Inspector—Edward R. Holsworth.
Trustee—Sylvester H. Nolan, full term.
John H. Neilson, full term.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Benj. T. Rhodes.
Inspector—John H. Cornell.
Trustee—Tunis H. Duryea, full term.
Wm. C. Barber, full term.

TWELFTH WARD.

Commissioner—Harvey H. Gregory.
Inspector—Saml. A. Hills.
Trustee—Patrick McCann, full term.
Wm. H. Hays, full term.
John Moore, to fill vacancy.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—David H. Gildersleeve.
Inspector—Manning Merrill.
Trustee—Wm. Gardner, full term.
Enos Elliott, do.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Andrew L. Byrne.
Inspector—Patk. Begg.
Trustee—Henry Haaren, full term.
John Frost, do.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Richard C. Warren.
Inspector—Edward Robinson, Jr.
Trustee—Samuel L. Griswold, full term.
Wm. E. Binkeman, do.
Henry Fanton, to fill vacancy.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Dewitt C. Peters.
Inspector—Richard Martin.
Trustee—Wm. Caldwell, full term.
Jas Pollock, do.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—James McGuire.
Inspector—Michael Hahn.
Trustee—E. Herbert Williams.
Theodore Reeiler.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Wm. E. Curtis.
Inspector—Frederick E. Mather.
Trustee—James Cushing, Jr., full term.
John Walsh, do.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—No election: tie vote.
Inspector—Charles H. Lyons.
Trustee—Robert McGinness.
William Hitchman.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Commissioner—Hubbard G. Stone.
Inspector—Daniel S. Youngs.
Trustee—Thomas Maher, full term.
John F. Williams, do.
Joseph N. Luckey, to fill vacancy.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Commissioner—Andrew V. Stout.
Inspector—Edward C. Johnson.
Trustee—Alexander Brandon, full term.
Benj. B. Atterbury, do.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Commissioner—John O'Keefe.
Inspector—Ernest C. H. Starck.
Trustee—John Makewan, full term.
Samuel Cudlipp, Jr., do.

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this 19th day of December, 1859. F. I. A. BOOLE, Chairman.
[illegible], Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

INTEREST COUPONS OF California State, San Francisco City and Sacramento City and County Bonds, Due Jan. 1, 1860, bought or collected by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

[illegible] SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., Dec. 12, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over [illegible], and SIX PER CENT. on all sums of $500 and under, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the First of January, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
[illegible] WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., New-York, Oct. 27, 1859.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMPANY offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, [illegible] one-half cash, and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
[illegible] BEMENT, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 17, 1859.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d January ensuing. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. until day of payment. By order
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of [illegible] and 24th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All moneys deposited as late as the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 20, 1859.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted upon for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO., New-York, Dec. 5, 1859.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, November 18, 1859.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the [illegible] of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter [illegible] days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20, 1859.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1860. The transfer-books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 11, inclusive.
GEO. A. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MECHANICS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after 3d day of January [illegible]. The transfer books will be closed from this date until [illegible]. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, 21st December, 1859.—A dividend of three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid to stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th of January proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the [illegible] instant to the 4th proximo.
E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been this day declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th of January proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST proximo, on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid upon presentation of the proper Coupons, on and after that date, (3d January, 1860,) at our office, No. 106 Broadway.
New-York, Dec. [illegible], 1859. ATWOOD & CO.

COUPONS ON THE MINNESOTA STATE 8 per cent. Bonds, due on 1st January next, will be paid at the Bank of the Republic in New-York upon presentation of the same on and after that date.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, State Treasurer.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD DEPOT, between 65th and 66th sts. Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church, Rev. ALBERT B. KING, Pastor. Preaching 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free. Sunday School and Bible Class 2½ P. M.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FIFTY SHARES OF New-York and New-Haven Railroad genuine stock. Apply to [illegible] MEIGS, [illegible] & SMITH, No. [illegible] William-st.

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN BANK, 108 BROADWAY.—New-York, Dec. 22, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. payable after the first Monday of January next. The Transfer Books are closed. They will be reopened Jan. 3, 1860. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

VAN ANTWERP & CO., DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND-WARRANTS, No. 3 Wall-st.
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canadas on the most favorable terms. Refer to Atlantic Bank, N. Y.; E. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N. Y.

EUGENE THOMSON, AUCTIONEER AND BROKER, No. 37 William-st., buys and sells stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE-BROKER, NO. 48 WALL-STREET.
Business paper negotiated at lowest rates. Advances made on Notes left for sale. Loans obtained on good securities.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE, In various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent. dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, Office of the American Gas Light Journal.

THE UNDERSIGNED DO HEREBY DEclare and publish notice of their intention to form a company for the purpose of transacting the business of Insurance, as expressed in the first section of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed June 25, 1853, entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies."

John [illegible] Johnson,	Robert Morton,
R. V. [illegible]hughwout,	Laurence Taylor,
Henry R. Treadwell,	L. Ingersoll,
W. J. Hall,	Samuel C. Harriot,
Ira Campbell,	Abram Ives,
Wm. H. Appleton,	Elijah Fisher,
W. R. Depierris,	Frank E. Howe,
John S. Mitchell,	Aaron Hardman,
Nathaniel Wheeler,	J. B. Miller,
Jacob Campbell, Jr.,	Daniel Walker,
Elias Howe, Jr.,	Robert Squires,
Allan Hay,	Gerardus Boyce,
William Moses,	John H. Sherwood,
F. W. Edmonds,	C. Godfrey Gunther,
Alex. Marterton,	Thomas Hay,
W. D. Abbatt,	Daniel M. Devoe,

David Jacobus.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK.—Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 16.
Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal.
Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.
The funds of this institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds.
The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Notice is also given that hereafter it will be the policy of this Bank to pay interest on sums of over one thousand dollars at a lower rate, by one per cent per annum, than on sums of one thousand dollars and under.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, NATH. BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF KENTUCKY STATE BONDS.—Whereas, by an Act approved 1st March, 1844, $150,000 of the bonds of the State were issued to the holders of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad bonds, bearing date 1st January, 1845, and payable upon the presentation and delivery of said bonds in the City of New-York thirty years from the date thereof, but the State on the face of said bonds reserved the power to reimburse the principal sum at her pleasure at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date thereof, which period will expire on the 1st day of January, 1860. Notice is hereby given that the money will be deposited in the Bank of America, in the City of New-York, to pay said bonds on that day, and from and after that day no interest will be paid on said bonds. And whereas, $70,000 of bonds were issued under acts of Feb. 22, 1846, and March 1, 1847, bearing date from 7th October, 1846, to 29th June, 1849, with a similar privilege reserved on the face of said bonds, to pay at the end of fifteen years, notice is also hereby given that said bonds will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York, at the end of fifteen years from the date of each bond, and after that day no interest will be paid thereon.
C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor and Chairman of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Kentucky.
By the Governor, MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Six per cent. interest paid. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as if deposited Jan. 1. Money to loan on bond and Mortgage.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GEORGE SEELEY, JOHN McLEAN, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
SOLOMON L. HULL, Attorney and Counsel.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD-AV., corner of 7th-st., OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 1st will commence bearing interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the Bonds and Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the time to sign the contract for the reorganization of the Company expires on the 1st of January next. Those wishing to become parties to it are respectfully urged to send their assents without delay to HORATIO N. OTIS, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.
Forms for the assent, as well as blank contracts, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st.
The undersigned will be prepared on and after the 15th instant to receive the bonds and certificates that are to be exchanged for scrip.
New-York, Dec. 7, 1859.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., New-York, Dec. 20, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road, for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 3, next, to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, who are such at the closing of the Books on the 26th inst.
The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the morning of Jan. 4. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the first mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Wednesday the 25th day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of thirty-four (34, or any portion thereof,) of the one-thousand dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., by EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Com.
BOSTON, Dec. 22, 1859.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place.—New-York, December, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 3d of January, inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOSES F. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the store of Messrs. Draper, Clark & Co., No. 23 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 16, 1859.
ARETHUSA E. CLARK, Executrix, &c.
s17-law6mS* ELIJAH F. CLARK, Executor, &c.

DIVIDEND—ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 31st inst., payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer book will be closed until the day of payment.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK.—NO. 7 WALL-ST.—New-York, Dec. 22, 1859.—The annual election of fifteen Directors for this Bank, and of three Inspectors for the ensuing election, will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, at the Banking-house, No. 7 Wall-st., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., Bankers, No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2. GEO. BARNET, President.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT, (Successors to A. Seignette & Co.) No. 41 Water-st., Sole Agents for JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC, ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY, GRAPELEAF GIN, DEWDROP GIN.

LA PERLE CHAMPAGNE, Also, RUBIS (CABINET) CHAMPAGNE.
These superior wines for sale by all the principal dealers and hotels.
CRAMER, ABEGG & McCLOSKEY, Sole Importers, No. 19 Broad-st.

LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
1829—FIFTEENTH-STREET DISTILLERY—1859
The cheapest and best place to buy fine Brandies, Wines, Rums, Whiskeys, Cordials, &c., for wholesale and family trade, is at the old Fifteenth-street Distillery, established in 1829. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor, No. 175 West 15th-st.
N. B.—No liquor sold by the glass.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LOTS ON CENTRAL PARK AND OTHER LOCALITIES.—A large plot on 5th-av., below 90th-st.
40 lots on 9th-av., on a 100-foot street, below 80th-st.
20 lots on 65th and 66th sts., near 8th-av.
8 lots on 64th-st., near 6th-av.
8 lots on 56th-st., near 6th-av.
14 lots on 2d-av., 55th and 56th sts.
6 lots on 2d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.
4 lots on 2d-av., corner 66th-st.
4 lots on 6th-av., corner 56th-st.
4 lots on 9th-av., near 54th-st.
6 lots on 10th-av., with front also on Broadway.
6 lots on Avenue A, corner 79th-st.
4 lots on Avenue A, corner 82d-st.
8 lots on 97th-st.
1 lot on 110th-st., near the Park.
4 lots on 126th-st., near 3d-av.
15 lots, with house, on 11th-av. and 38th-st.
100 lots below 9th-st., with water right.
25 lots on a 100-foot street, adjoining Broadway.
A plot of lots on 3d-av., south of 45th-st.
100 lots at Harlem.
Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

House and store on 4th-av., near 28th-st.	$11,000
A new modern 3-story house on East 18th-st.	7,500
A new brown-stone house on 29th-st., near 4th-av.	14,000
Also, two on 30th-st., near Lexington-av.	11,000
A brown-stone house, full lot, on 32d-st., near Broadway	9,000
A brown-stone house on 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.	11,000
A very nice 3-story brick house, modern, on West 22d-st.	10,000
A very nice 3-story brick house, modern, on West 20th-st.	8,500
A 4-story brown-stone English basement house on East 18th-st.	11,000

Apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late John Tillott, Esq., will be sold on the premises on 6th Jan. next, at 11 o'clock M., by an order of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of distribution among the heirs. It is situated in Duchess County, two miles from the Fishkill Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, and containing 220 acres of choice land, unusually well watered. The Matteawan or Fishkill Creek runs nearly a mile through the estate and affords many beautiful sites for building. There is a variety and abundance of fruit; a very pleasant mansion house, delightfully situated; and commodious stables, carriage houses, &c. The society of the neighborhood, for intelligence and refinement, is not surpassed anywhere; and the surrounding country is not equaled in the Union in grandeur, beauty and adornment.
On the succeeding day, January 7, at 12 o'clock M., the estate of the late Peter J. Tillott, Esq., will be sold at the Orange Hotel, Newburgh. This property is situated two miles west of Newburgh, and contains one hundred acres of rich land. The buildings are commodious and in excellent order; and the land is well watered, and in a high state of fertility. It is a highly-cultivated and rapidly-improving section; and is a very desirable country seat.
Any further information can be had upon application to JAMES A. TILLOTT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.; CALEB M. TILLOTT, Newburgh, N. Y.; JOB WRIGHT, No. 110 Broad-st., New-York; or CHARLES E. MORTON, No. 34½ Pine-st., room No. 9; or JOHN P. GREEN, No. 236 Fulton-st., New-York.—Dated Dec. 3, 1859.
THOMAS GEORGE, Referee, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE (23 feet front by 37 feet deep) No. 269 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the immediate vicinity of railroad and stage accommodations. The house has been built in the most substantial manner by the present occupant; is in perfect order; the house throughout has been painted and frescoed this year; is replete with all the modern improvements—gas and Croton water in all the sleeping rooms; two ranges in kitchen, standing wash tubs; furnace in under cellar, which thoroughly heats the house. Terms will be made easy. Apply to the undersigned, at the office of the Greenwich Pottery, No. 261 West 18th-st., or at the office of the Lorillard Insurance Co., No. 31 Wall-st. WASH. SMITH.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS, EXecutors of the estate of the late Timothy Rhodes, deceased, offer at private sale the farm owned by the said deceased, situated in the township of Flushing, Queens County, and one mile from the dépôt at Queens Station, containing 60 acres of tillable land, in a high state of cultivation, and 6 acres of woodland. On the premises is a good dwelling house, two barns, hovel, waggon house, work shop and other out buildings. Persons wishing further information can apply to either of the subscribers, near the premises.
B. T. KISSAM, C. H. RHODES, } Executors.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWO LOTS, 25 feet front by half the block in depth, situated on 35th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway, together with a good five-story building thereon, 25 feet by 50, running across the rear of said lots, with a good 20-horse engine, boiler, belting and shafting throughout the building, with planing machine, morticing machine, work-benches, &c. Everything complete for a builder, or should it be wanted for other purposes, the machinery will be taken out. Inquire at No. 63 10th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York property, a valuable farm of 60 acres in New-Jersey, two hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt. There is upon the farm a very convenient house, ice-house, barns, carriage-house, cow stables, two tenant houses, a quantity of the choicest fruit. Situation most beautiful. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE H. SNOWHILL, No. 197 Greenwich-st. Other property for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED LOTS LOCATED on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., and 54th, 55th and 56th sts., Brooklyn, adjoining the new proposed chain of parks, commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City. The City Railroad cars are constantly passing this property, and only 20 minutes ride to the ferry. Building Associations and capitalists are requested to examine this property. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Executor, No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; the location one of the best on Murray Hill. It has all the modern improvements, black walnut stairs all the way, hard-wood doors in parlor story, and mahogany blinds. The house is first-class in all its parts. Inquire on the premises, of
HAMILTON & RYER, Builders.

ATTORNEY-STREET.—FOR SALE BY ORder of Executors, to close an estate, the two commodious two-story and attic brick houses, with sub-cellars, Nos. 9 and 11 Attorney-st.; lots 18 ft. 9 in. by 100 ft. The houses are in good order, and have gas and Croton water and are well adapted for the residence of genteel families. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Lexington-av. and 39th-st., the elegant 3-story brown-stone front house, front full size; has all the modern improvements and is perfect in all its parts. Also, two brown-stone front houses on 39th-st., adjoining, furnished in the very best style. Inquire of GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE—Five new and handsome brown-stone houses situated on 2d-av., with all the modern improvements. Will exchange for unencumbered lots, a good farm within 100 miles of the City, building materials, Stocks or Bonds. Apply to F. R. WHITTAKER, No. 18 Wall-st., third floor, front.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone, front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., a substantial brick building on a lot 52x80, in perfect order. Apply to DAVID PEARSON, No. 23 1st-av.; ALEX. McKENZIE, No. 3 Tompkins Market, or THOS. DENHOLM, No. 334 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A NEW FOUR-story high-basement brown-stone house and lot, with all modern improvements, in Lexington-av., second house above 38th-st., on easy terms; also, one house on 38th-st., first house east of Lexington-av. Price $7,500. Inquire on the premises.

FARMS, SELECTED COUNTRY RESIdences, and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap by S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and Real Estate Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON LEXington-av., between 52d and 53d sts. The neighborhood is improving very fast; there are five fine brown-stone houses just being finished opposite. Inquire of M. F. CRASTO, Randall's Island, foot of 122d-st., East River.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN Leavenworth City, Kansas, improved and unimproved. The owner, with maps, may be seen at the office of J. B. SIMPSON, Continental Bank Buildings, Nassau st., for ten days, from 10 to 2 o'clock.
J. H. DAY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK BUILDING, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, 100 feet square, ground 110x125, with a first-class engine, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST SIDE OF LEXINGton-av., between 39th and 40th sts., one four-story stone-front high-stoop house, with all the modern improvements; built in the best manner; terms moderate and easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 64 White-st., north side, 103 feet 5 inches, west of Broadway, containing 22 feet 7 inches in width by 110 feet in depth. Apply, for further particulars, to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF THE block situated between 10th and 11th avs., and 58th and 59th sts., being two blocks west of the Central Park. Apply at No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF ground, Nos. 34 and 36 East 20th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of SAML. WATERBURY, No. 91 Bleecker, corner of Mercer-st.

REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS and MAPS. Patent Office and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 335 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY, FOR which vacant lots in the City of Brooklyn will be taken in exchange. Apply to Mr. BEEMAN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO., No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND HAND ENGINE, from 40 to 80-horse power, with boiler suitable for the same. Engine or boiler would be purchased separate, if they could not be obtained together. Address Box No. 273 Post-Office.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT a coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first-rate article. This will be sold lower than usual rates. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

OLD MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.
On THURSDAY, 5th January, at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid steamship BALTIC, A. G. GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer SONORA, P. L. BABY, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Prices of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $65.
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 4.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE. Leaving every twenty days from each port. Steamship QUAKER CITY, E. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well-known, splendid steamer having been thoroughly repaired, will commence her regular trips on MONDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 42, North River.
Freight received on the 22d. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST via CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$30 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile	25 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	23 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka	22 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Fernandina, Fla.	20 00

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28.
NOTICE.—No Bills of Lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 3 o'clock on the day of leaving.

FOR THE SOUTH—NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $[illegible]; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw-steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTICELLO, E. V. GAGER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50.
Freight, 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL, PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 30 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $8. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M. FOR BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON, Taking passengers for LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, At the following rates: First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS, KRUGER & RECKELMAN, No. 86 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS issued (as above) through J. B. NONES, United States Commissioner, Notary and Commissioner for all the States. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 123 South-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ELECTRO-PLATING AND GILDING, AND ELECTRO-TYPING.—Partner wanted in a recently established business, at Binghamton, N. Y., having large and perfect working Magneto-Electric Machines, with steam power, apparatus, and accommodations for an extensive business. One experienced in the business, with a moderate cash capital may make an advantageous arrangement. Satisfactory references given and required. Address
HENRY M. COLLIER, Binghamton.

$3,500.—PARTNER WANTED—IN A SAFE cash business, paying for the past nine years from $3,000 to $5,000 per annum net profit. Security given for the amount invested, if required, to a man of good habits and willing to devote his attention to business. References exchanged. Address, with real name, which will be considered strictly confidential, H. H. CRAMER, Box No. 260 Times Office, New-York.

$10,000.—A PARTNER WANTED WITH this amount at immediate command, to join a well-established produce and foreign commission firm in this City; a judge of breadstuffs, provisions, naval stores, groceries and drugs, is preferred. Reply, stating real name and reference, S. & CO., Times Office.

CASH BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A GOOD, legitimate manufacturing business, established nearly two years, with a good and constantly-increasing cash custom, together with all necessary apparatus for continuing the business. Apply at the office of the manufactory, Room No. 74 Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOOD will of a jewelry store for sale, located on one of the principal streets of Brooklyn, now doing a first-rate business. For further particulars address W. M., Box No. 208 Times Office, stating where an interview can be had. No agents need apply.

PARTNERSHIP.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH $5,000, to join the advertiser in an old-established Coal-Oil jobbing house, or the business will be sold on reasonable terms. Address EXPERIENCE, Box No. 101 Times Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF from $800 to $1,000, in one of the best money-making businesses in this City, which can be shown; profits large, and not the least risk. This is a good chance, and respectable parties will call at No. 378 6th-av.

FIXTURES AND GOOD-WILL OF A SKIRT factory for sale, with everything necessary for carrying on the business advantageously. Will be sold low if applied for early. Apply at No. 187 Baxter-st., corner of Grand, fourth floor.

FOR SALE—A SADDLE PONY, TWELVE HANDS high, 6 years old, and kind; price moderate; sold for want of use. Apply to THOS. M. ARGALL, No. 28 Cortlandt-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $3 TO ALBANY.
On and after Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—6:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 6:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—3:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—8 A. M. from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:20 A. M.; 1 and 2:45 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:10 P. M.
Croton Falls—5:30 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 3:45 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, via East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, New-York, Dec. 10, 1859.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 12, THE passenger trains of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be run to and from Jersey City and New-York without change of cars. Connections by the Elizabethport Ferry will also be kept up.
JOHN T. JOHNSTON, President.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—Fare to New-Haven, $1.
The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. SIMPSON, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights, (except Sunday,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, will leave at 4 P. M. on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge.
Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent New-York, Ogdensburgh and Montreal Railroad Transportation Line, Pier No. 25, East River, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st. daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 and 8 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 3:30 P. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

CANDLES.

MEUCCI'S PATENT PARAFFINE CANDLES,
Manufactured by the NEW-YORK PARAFFINE CANDLE COMPANY, of Staten Island.
This candle is the result of a large expenditure of money and several years of labor, by Mr. MEUCCI, a well-known experienced chemist and candle maker, to combine materials that would be durable, and at the same time give gas-like illuminative properties, and it is now offered to the public with the fullest assurance that it will give a more powerful and brilliant light, burn full ten per cent. longer, is more transparent and beautiful, costs less, and gives a much softer and pleasanter light to read by than the best wax or sperm.
This candle took the highest medal on this article at the recent Fair of the American Institute, as will appear from the following statements, viz.:
"We, the undersigned, having been appointed members of the Committee on Chemicals of the American Institute, at its last Fair, our attention was called to the Candles on exhibition, among which were some beautiful specimens of Paraffine Candles, made by the New-York Paraffine Candle Company, under Meucci's Patent.
"Our tests with the Photometer, showed that the Paraffine Candles above referred to, as compared with the best Sperm, had greater illuminating power, gave a much softer and pleasanter light to read by, and burned full TEN PER CENT. longer than the standard Sperm Candle, and we recommend it as deserving the highest premium of the Institute.
ISAIAH DECK, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemist.
JOSEPH YATES, Civil Engineer."
This Company manufacture a great variety of styles, suitable for Churches, Festivals, Libraries, Dwellings, Railroad Cars, Steamboats, Ships, &c.
They are also prepared to manufacture to order any style desired, at short notice.
Crude and Bleached Paraffine for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.
All the Candles manufactured by this Company are warranted to stand all climates, will not run or gutter in burning, and require no snuffing.
CAUTION.
As an imitation Candle is already offered in the market, purchasers should bear in mind that every box of Candles sold by this Company is stamped with its adopted trade-mark, which is a circle, including the words "NEW-YORK PARAFFINE CANDLE CO. MEUCCI'S PATENT, 1859," with a representation of the rising sun, to imitate which is felony in law.
Orders from the trade solicited by
W. E. RIDER, No. 16 Beekman-st., Sole Agent of the Company.
These Candles may also be purchased from the following first-class grocers:
Acker, Merral & Co., No. 132 Chambers-st.
Chester Driggs, No. 681 Broadway.
Macy & Co., Nos. 190 and 312 6th-av.
Henry A. Kerr, No. 746 Broadway.
Park & Tilford, corner 21st-st. and Broadway.
J. Van Benschoten, No. 84 Chambers-st.
W. H. Jackson & Co., Fifth-avenue Hotel.
J. De Mott, No. 294 4th-av.
J. & W. Geery, No. 713 Broadway.
T. P. Littel, No. 375 6th-av.
Campbell & Seaman, No. 464 4th-av.
Benj. V. Moise, No. 865 Broadway.
Corwin & Co., No. 900 Broadway.
A. C. Chatterton, 6th-av., cor. 14th-st.
J. J. Norris, University-place, cor. 14th-st.
J. S. Reed, No. 1,003 Broadway.
C. S. Benson, Broadway, cor. 25th-st.
J. B. Schoonmaker, No. 847 Broadway.
P. C. Kean, No. 361 3d-av.
Sandford & Gates, No. 191 3d-av.
T. J. Carrick, No. 249 3d-av.
H. Badeau & Son, No. 891 Broadway.
J. R. Hamann, No. 280 3d-av.
J. R. Hudson, Nos. 56 and 58 4th-av.
J. Quinn, No. 67 Lexington-av.
D. T. Staniford, No. 58 3d-av.
J. O. Ransom, No. 148 3d-av.
Philip Smith, No. 233 3d-av.
A. Polhemus, No. 341 Bowery.
W. Geery & Co., corner 30th-st. and 3d-av.
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SCHOOL FURNITURE, of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, simperiods, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationary crayons, white or colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by
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ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

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A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest styles. VINCENT W. HAYE, Dentist, 633 Broadway, [illegible].

[illegible]

EVIL COMMUNICATIONS [illegible] [illegible], adapt themselves to the [illegible] [illegible] 1, 2 and 3, [illegible] [illegible] work, "[illegible]" Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. To be had of the publisher, Dr. BARROW, No. [illegible] Bleecker-st., [illegible], New-York, where the [illegible] may be confidentially consulted from [illegible], and from 4 till 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment. The book is sold also by [illegible] & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

THE GREEN BOOK.
Just published, [illegible] pages, price 25 cents: ON MARRIAGE AND MARRIED LIFE; or, THE INSTITUTES OF MARRIAGE; its Intent, Obligations, and Physical and Legal Disqualifications; the rational treatment of all private diseases in both sexes, &c. To which is added a practical essay, entitled "Gallipedia; or the art of having and rearing beautiful and healthy children," by the late Robert J. Culverwell, M. D.
Sent, free of postage, by the Publishers, CHARLES KLINE & CO., Box No. 4,586, New-York, or Rucker & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York. Agents wanted everywhere.
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FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from Cold or any cause. [illegible] Gowans, Cough, Asthma, Hoarse Croup, Croup, [illegible] cured by the Syrup of Naptha, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rogers' Liverwort and Tar; Folger's Olosaonian, or Balsam Liverwort. Each $1.
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J. R. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT
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Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
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HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of the case, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted by the more effectual as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for eradicating every trace of the virus from the system.

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We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, N. Y. Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Boston Standard, Sunday Atlas, Police Gazette, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

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DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure,"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhea and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—Medical Gazette. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 452 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
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DR. WARD, NO. 452 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills never fail of the effect intended. Try them all ladies. Office No. 452 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre, up stairs, private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

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PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the XIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 27th day of December, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing the new building for the use of Primary School No. 30, in Broome-st., near Clinton, in said Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. All proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Primary School No. 30, XIIIth Ward." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
GEO. W. [illegible], GARRET H. [illegible], WM. D. McMANUS, Committee on Buildings and Furniture.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, Dec. 29, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating the new Ward School-house in [illegible]-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
E. T. ROGERS, Chairman Building Committee.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by
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ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELebrated MADAME PREWSTER! She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with perfect satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. [illegible] [illegible]-av., above 21st-st. Ladies [illegible] cents; [illegible].